

The Oldest Bee Journal in the English Language

The American Bee Journal

ESTABLISHED BY SAMUEL WAGNER IN 1861

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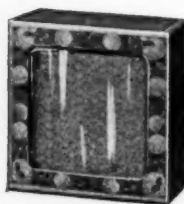
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5 lb. pails, 50 in ctn., wt. 27 lbs. -----	3.55	3.55	3.45	3.55	3.55
10 lb. pails, 50 in ctn., wt. 45 lbs. -----	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.15	5.15
5 gal. cans, 1 in ctn., wt. 6 lbs. -----	.45	.45	.44	.45	.46
5 gal. cans, 50 in crate, wt. 175 lbs.* -----	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
1/2 lb. jars, 24 in ctn., wt. 12 lbs. -----	.67	.67	.63	.69	.69
1 lb. jars, 24 in ctn., wt. 21 lbs. -----	.88	.88	.85	.90	.90
2 lb. jars, 12 in ctn., wt. 17 lbs. -----	.60	.60	.60	.65	.65
3 lb. jars, 12 in ctn., wt. 21 lbs. -----	.73	.73	.66	.73	.73

*Can only be shipped 50/c.

WINDOW CARTONS

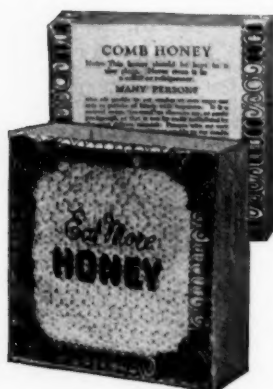


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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



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Clamping Hives Parts Together for Moving in Migratory Beekeeping

By Alfred H. Pering,
Florida.

MY experience in migratory beekeeping is of a very limited nature. My principal "truck" for moving beehives is one of those very common old-fashioned wheelbarrows. A wheelbarrow about a bee yard is a very useful and very often an exceedingly handy tool, but not like the "gas wagon," it has to be "pushed" if you get anywhere.

Empty hive bodies, and supers too, when piled high on a wheelbarrow are not so heavy as to make them hard on the "pusher," but it is no small aggravation to have the different parts slip and go tumbling when the handles are raised up and you are just ready to "push."

I have, on a few occasions, assisted others in preparing bees for moving. It seems to be the common method to strip the sides of the hives with lath, using enough nails to make all secure, regardless of how many supers are on. When uncrating, the strips are torn off, splitting or otherwise unfitting them for reuse. The nails are bent or thrown aside. Such waste of material did not strike me very favorably.

My first device and experience was with the narrow strip of wood, nailed on. I did not like that. Then I tried a strip of tin with a leather washer between the nail head and the tin strip. This arrangement enabled me to draw the nails readily, using the ordinary claw hammer; but nails and the tin strips got lost or were rusty when wanted for reuse. I then resorted to strips of light galvanized iron. I liked these galvanized iron strips better than the tin or the wood either, but a new supply of nails was always necessary and they were frequently difficult to remove. By inserting a screwdriver under the galvanized iron the nail could usually

be loosened, but sometimes the nail-head would tear itself through the iron, especially if the nail was long and had a good hold. Getting the screwdriver under the iron was made easier if the edge of the iron was turned up a little or even folded clear over before being nailed on. If the strip of iron was properly turned on one edge, even the claws of a claw hammer could be successfully used without first loosening the nails with a screwdriver.

I also found that if the tin or iron was first punctured ready to receive the points, that the ordinary small size poultry wire staple could be used and when the staple was not driven too close up, they were readily removed. The large size staple that is frequently used for end spacing of frames can be used.

In all the foregoing, you have parts to get weak, broken or some of them lost and have to be replaced.

The most satisfactory device to me is a short strip of galvanized iron punctured for receiving the screw of an ordinary screw eye. These screw eyes can almost be turned up tight enough with the thumb and finger; if not, one can use the slot in the old pattern hive tool. If your hive tool has no slot, then use a pair of pliers. If you have neither hive tool nor pliers then a nail will do. To prevent these screw eyes from getting lost, screw them back into the hole from whence they are taken. The strip of iron or tin can be kept from getting lost by the use of one of the screw eyes fastening it or them to the bottom board. These strips will not bother in manipulating the hive parts if kept fastened to the bottom board so they hang down or are parallel with the sill of the bottom board. One can use thumb and finger to tighten the screw

eye tight enough up against the strip of iron so it will be held in place and not hang up or down and not interfere in the least in taking off or putting on brood chambers.

With these, there is nothing to rust unduly or get lost. If these strips are used to hold the screened board used on top of the hive to afford the bees air while moving, a hole in the end of the strips should be near enough to the end to allow the screw eye to be fastened into the edge of the ventilated board. If the edge of the screened board is thin and the wire of the screw is large enough to make danger of splitting the edge of the board, then bend one end of the strip at right angles and hook it over the top edge of the board. Four of these strips bent at right angles, one used at each corner will hold the ventilator board all secure if pressed down tight as the screw eyes are screwed into the side of the hive or super.

I like these devices the best of any that I have tried. If you have a device that you like, you better stick to it. You might not like mine.

Down here in Florida, when it rains it pours. I was told by the Florida Crackers that the clouds carried their moisture in tubs, and when the lightning came the thunder upset the tubs. Sometimes I think the tubs are pretty large, but we are not inconvenienced by many of these "dry drizzles"—unless accompanied by a rather strong wind. The wind will carry the rain into beehives unless tilted well up at the back. There is such a large difference in the temperature at mid-day and mid-night that when hives are tilted sufficiently to readily run the water out that is blown in, the contraction and expansion of the hive will allow the supers to very gradually slip forward

and in time will afford a space that will readily allow bees to pass in and out. When the crack first appears, the bees will keep it closed with propolis. Later when the opening gets wide enough, the thin layer of propolis will sag or melt and leave an opening.

I have watched this "work of nature" with considerable interest. I remember reading an argument published in the *Journal* between Mr. Allen Latham and some one, I forget who now, maybe Mr. Jay Smith, about whether bees think or reason. I do not recall who got the best of the argument. One of the proofs cited was, that in closing an opening that I have referred to above that the bees at first would seal this opening over from the inside, but later when finding the job could be more easily done from the outside, they took the short cut with their loads of propolis and applied their sealing material direct to the job and thus saved time and effort by not entering the inside of the hive at all. When I found bees working on the outside at one of these cracks, I remembered some of the argument referred to, which caused me to look rather closely. After a bit a bee alighted without a load of propolis and proceeded to work, as I thought, to contribute her bit toward the job of closing the crack. I secured an empty hive body and using it to rest my weary feet, I sat down to make some detailed observations. Watching for quite a bit, I found that the outside bees were undoing the work of those inside the hive. Those inside were adding material—propolis of course, while those bees on the outside were gathering it up and carrying it away. I do not know whose side this statement favors, but I do not think there was much reasoning on the part of the bees on either side of the crack. I put a stop to the unnecessary work by shoving the super back into its proper place, scraped all the propolis off the outside of the hive and went to the shop for a pair of those galvanized cleats and the necessary screw eyes to attach to the front of the hive body, cleats to stick up so the super could not slide forward. When I got back there were a dozen or more bees, showing their feelings, if they had any feelings, in having their source of propolis removed. They flew about, and lit upon that crack repeatedly and set up a noise in a small way resembling robber bees when fooled. Maybe they didn't think. Maybe they didn't think they had been robbed, but they acted like they realized that the supply of pollen had been suddenly removed and they were displaying unmistakable evidence of their, their—well, what?

Corrections in "Honey Getting"

In "Honey Getting" Part III, beginning on page 245 of *American Bee Journal* for May, 1936, page 245 column 1 second paragraph, and third line, change "transferred" to "transformed."

Page 246, second column, first paragraph of the part following section (8) change from "(2) the two-story brood clear nest" to "(2) the two-story clear brood nest."

In the latter part of same paragraph change from "after which the colony is confined to one hive body, the second being additions, the colony may be wintered in one hive body," to "after which the colony is confined to one hive body. Under some conditions the colony may be wintered in one hive body."

Page 246, third column, last paragraph, change "etaonixj" to "may occur."

E. L. Sechrist.

Here Is a Suggestion, If You Are Going to San Antonio

Please wear a bit of yellow ribbon in the left lapel of your coat when you travel to San Antonio and then whenever you see one of the bits of yellow ribbon, you may know at once that it is a beekeeper. Then we can surely get together.

Adolph Moesch,
Wisconsin.

[A good suggestion. Try it. Wear a yellow ribbon the left lapel of your coat when you go to San Antonio. Look for others. Then get together and talk over things. You know how we always do. All beekeepers are bitten by the same bug.—Ed.]

—ABJ—

Hive Ventilation



VENTILATION of the hive in hot weather and during the honey-flow is very important. Some honey producers claim that the size of the crop depends largely upon the hive ventilation. From my own observations I am inclined to think they are right. This additional ventilation may be provided in several ways. Some raise the hive body up off the bottom board, and some stagger the supers. I dislike both methods because there is too much work and the staggered supers allow the rain to get in and

soak things up. I have found that the Modified Dadant hive can be ventilated very easily. Just remove the inner cover and put the top cover crosswise as shown in the photograph. It just fits, and leaves about an inch space for air along each side of the hive for ventilation. It is very easy to do and no rain can get in. Should there be no wind break it might be well to weight the covers down.

Clifford H. Kelty,
Iowa.

Controlling Wax Moths

By C. H. Smith,
Florida.



The use of some form of calcium cyanide for killing bees has been common for some time. Now the same chemical finds still greater use in beekeeping for comb fumigation.



As the stack looks, ready to fumigate.

FOR the proper control of wax moths, one needs a fairly tight room from which the flying moths may be excluded by the use of Paradichlorobenzene or Naphthalene in some form scattered throughout the room at intervals of every two weeks in small amounts. Locate the combs, in the room, as soon as dried, after extraction, before they have had a prolonged exposure.

Stack the supers or hives as shown here, using bottom boards or similar frames on the floor with heavy close fitting entrance blocks. Stack four or five high as seems most convenient in your space. Put a double sheet of

newspaper on the top and upon this, add bottom board or an inner cover. The upper stacks may be tilted, as shown in the picture, for access to gas carriers. Now, stack on another group of four or five supers and on the top add newspaper and cover with sufficient weight to hold the paper, gas tight.

Exclude all living things from the room. Remove the gas carriers and entrance blocks, taking gas carriers to a filling location in the room or in an adjoining room, together with your can of powdered Cyanogas. [The crystal form, is slower and better. —Ed.]

Remove the top of your gas can, put an even teaspoonful of the gas per full depth super on the carriers, cover your gas can lightly, take the carriers to their positions and repeat until all have been supplied. Be sure to cover your can tightly whenever you finish using from it. Now leave, close and lock the door.

This is in no way dangerous to normal human beings and additional gassings may be repeated the next day with safety after a short ventilation. Cyanogas is a good form to use. Calcyanide is more rapid in action. Hydrocyanic acid gas is more speedy still but is dangerous in the hands of untrained people.

In using Calcyanide or Cyanogas it is not necessary to work outside of buildings. I am still well and healthy and have handled hundreds of cans of it many years. Reasonable care must be exercised in handling it.

By the use of this kind of fumigation and eternal vigilance, the supply of combs will be preserved and the expense is nominal.

There is no use taping the joints between supers or hives for the prevention of gas escape as in carbon disulphide and, with my plan of stacking equipment, you can readily tilt the hives back and examine for wax excrements on the top bars. A second gassing is often necessary after ten days because eggs may not be reached by the first application.

Remember, no gas will get all of the moth eggs in a beehive. This is a misleading idea and often the cause of great loss.

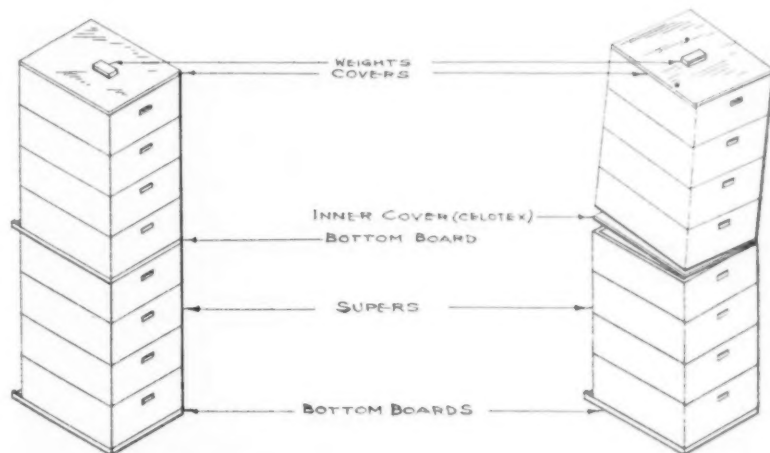
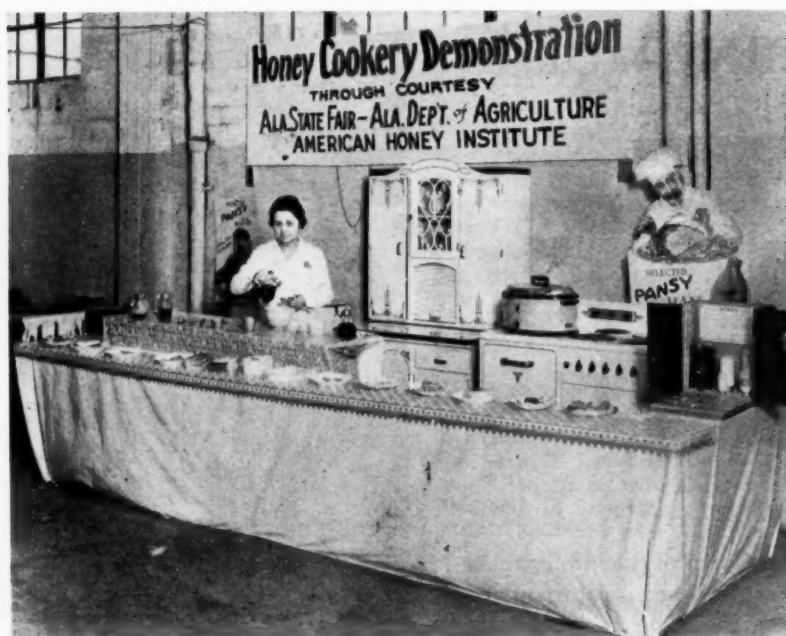


FIG 1.

FIG 2.

A diagram to show how supers are prepared for using calcium cyanide.



Mrs. Jensen showing Alabama-ites how to use honey. (Or would you say "Alabamans," Mr. Robinson?)

Alabama Folks Learn to Use Honey

By Thomas Atchison,
State Apiarist.

FOR a number of years now, I have been trying to get the work of the American Honey Institute before our Alabama folks, both homemakers and bee breeders. While our queen breeders and bee shippers have supported the Institute's program through the memberships almost 100 per cent, they did not understand fully what a good job the Institute could do in convincing folks how delightful honey is in the every day meal.

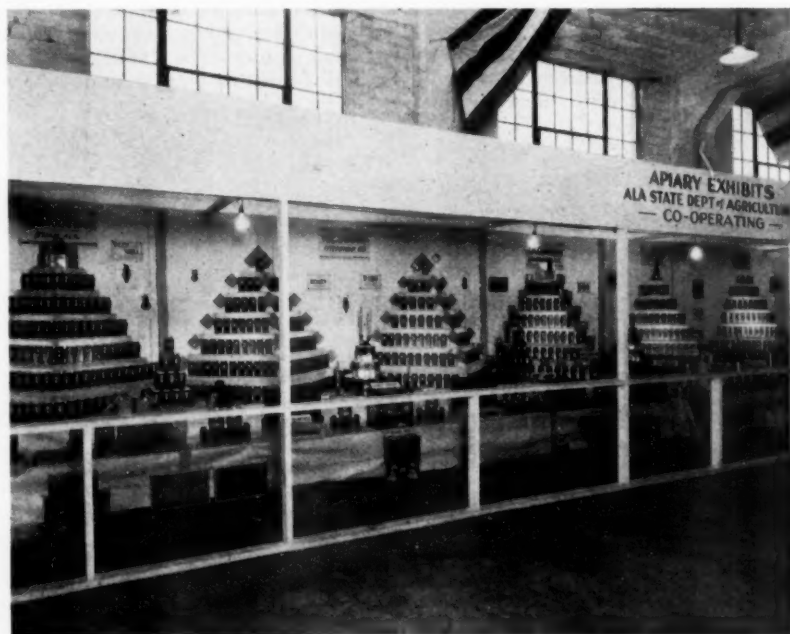
This year, I was able to get the program through. You see here a picture of an Institute representative, Mrs. Malitta F. Jensen, who is Director of Consumer Education for your Institute. Every day thousands of fair visitors were able to sample Homemade Syrup, Butterscotch Sauce, Honey Nut Bread, Honey Baked Ham, and have their questions on the use of honey in the home and its nutritional advantages answered intelligently. Never have I nor our queen breeders seen a more interested public than those we watched before the Honey Demonstration Booth.

In addition the Honey Demonstration Booth attracted the attention of the Home Demonstration Workers, the officials of the Department of Agriculture not only of Alabama but surrounding states who sent representatives to the fair either with exhibits or to judge.

Much credit is due our Alabama State Fair Manager and Secretary, Mr. Strieder, for had it not been for Mr. Strieder's interest in educational programs and his desire to bring to Alabama folks the best possible in the way of fair attractions, we would

not have been able to have had a Honey Demonstration this year.

Mr. Strieder made it possible to provide the traveling expenses of the Institute representative and also her lodging and maintenance expense during her stay in Birmingham.



All-state cooperative exhibit where beekeeping was given dignity to those with the sweet tooth.

Mr. Strieder is now investigating the possibility of making arrangements for an Institute representative at the Tampa Fair. This should be good news to Florida beekeepers and if any one of them doubts the value of such a program, I ask them to write my bee breeders and shippers who exhibited at this Fair. They saw the demonstration at all periods of the day and know whereof they speak. I'll be glad to give you their names upon request.

I hope Institute representatives may attend more fairs in the southern states. I am already planning for a similar program at the Birmingham Fair next year.

Just in case you looked carefully at the picture and notice the fine equipment we had, I'll tell you how we secured it. One of our beekeepers, Mr. Hubert Norwood, helped me contact the Birmingham Electric Company and through their cooperation we were provided with a fine Westinghouse Electric Stove, General Electric Refrigerator, and Nesco Cooker (boy oh boy, you should have tasted the Honey Baked Hams, Mrs. Jensen made in that Nesco Cooker—they were so good we had to bake three for the Thomas Jefferson Hotel Coffee Shop, one for Mr. Strieder to serve to his officials, and three or four for use in sandwiches for the exhibitors). That's one way to let folks know how good honey can be, used in Baked Hams. The attractive kitchen cabinet came from Sears, Rosebuck Company whose model kitchen and display of kitchen appliances was right across the way. The White Lily Flour Mills furnished us their best flour for Marmalade Biscuits, Gingerbread, and Cookies. The Foremost Butter Company provided butter that combined so beautifully with our Alabama honey that folks wondered and wondered how they could have overlooked the possibility of combining two such splendid natural foods.

Good-will publicity for honey—it radiated everywhere among the exhibitors—after the Honey Demonstration Booth had been functioning for two days. And if you know of a better way to get honey consumed than through good-will publicity, I wish you would tell me.

I hope every one of you sometime can have a Honey Demonstration by an Institute representative. You'll enjoy it, you'll profit by it, and most of all you'll be a better member of the bee industry because of it. And regardless of what branch of the industry you may be interested in, your work will be helped by the Institute's program.

I want to say further that we had wonderful cooperation from the Thomas Jefferson Hotel during Mrs. Jensen's stay there. Never before

have they mentioned honey on their menu, but while Mrs. Jensen was there they featured honey baked ham all the week and during each meal they had a young lady serving hot biscuit and honey which seemed to make a big hit.

Our beekeepers are to be praised for the beautiful displays we had during the Fair. It proved to be one of the most popular exhibits the Fair had. We had set in with our bee and honey exhibit a moving picture "The

Realm of the Honeybee" which made our booth complete and we also had live bees, honey and all bee products on exhibition. The beekeepers putting on the exhibits were: H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick; J. M. Cutts and Sons, Montgomery; W. E. Harrell, Hayneville; and H. M. Norwood, Birmingham. We are planning now to have a larger and better bee and honey exhibit for another year and hope to have a representative of the American Honey Institute with us again.

—ABJ—

Virginians Entertain Prevost

By A. D. Hiatt,
Virginia.

AND a great time was had by all.— But that would not tell the story created by Virginia beekeepers as they finished comparing notes after a pleasant day picnicking in Lynchburg's fascinating Miller Park, July 21.

Mr. Geo. H. Reed, park superintendent, thought to have some fun by sending our speakers to a set stage

where they confronted a dangling microphone. But they handled the situation as they do their bees, without fear yet a little trembling.

The park superintendent questioned our object in naming bees as part of his subject. We were hesitant in explaining that beekeepers have a jolly time when they can get amateurs talking about bees. Our



Officers and visitors—left to right, H. J. Clay, T. C. Asher, W. A. Caldwell, H. W. Weatherford, Ned Prevost, A. D. Hiatt.



And do they eat "water-millions" in Virginia!

new president, T. C. Asher, played his role as chairman in splendid style. Those present to take part in the program were: W. A. Caldwell, Geo. H. Reed, T. C. Asher, E. S. Prevost and Henry W. Weatherford. Others called on were ex-president James Vinson and H. J. Cary.

Ned Prevost came near getting stung when he told this loyal nest of Virginians they would have to go to South Carolina to find God's Country; but his argument was quite convincing and most interesting. He deeply embedded several points of special interest during his talk. One, that nectar secretion from flowering plants became more intense as the growing season shortens according to latitude. Another, that southern beekeepers should support the American Honey Institute if for no other reason

than to keep northern honey from invading the South.

With our own state specialist, Henry W. Weatherford, insisting on support of the American Honey Institute our beekeepers are falling in line and we believe will contribute their share towards maintaining and increasing the activity of this most worthy organization.

Judging contest followed our delightful lunch with the ladies. Walter H. Hull, H. J. Cary, and E. S. Prevost gave first prize awards to Henry W. Weatherford on section comb; J. L. Winebarger on chunk comb, both jars and pails; Frank Derrenbacher on Italian queens; and Mrs. J. L. Winebarger on honey cookies.

A watermelon feast ended an enjoyable day for both beekeepers and their families, as demonstrated by photos taken by W. H. Hull.

—ABJ—

Visit the Honeybee Exhibit at the Texas Centennial



MANY beekeepers of course will take in the big International Congress of Beekeepers at San Antonio, Texas, on November 23, 24, and 25. We would like to issue a warm invitation to those traveling to San Antonio to stop and visit the honeybee exhibit at the Texas Centennial at Dallas.

President Burleson of the American Honey Producers' League and Dr. Don O. Baird, Professor of Biology, Sam Houston State Teachers College, in charge of the exhibit, have made it possible for visitors at the Centennial to see the home life of the honeybee in two eight-frame glass hives, every part of the interior visible. These hives house two colonies, one with Italian and the other Caucasian bees. A glass tube four inches in diameter and eighteen feet long provides an exit for the bees.

These little workers are visiting the flowers, raising brood and carrying on their natural activities uninterrupted during the entire time of the Exposition. These unique hives were designed by Dr. Baird and are similar to those used in his laboratory at Huntsville.

As the cut shows there are many maps and charts showing the main honey belts in Texas based on floral sources. Another chart in the exhibit shows that 25 per cent of Texas honey is the humble by-product of the great cotton industry, more than from any other source. This is closely followed by horsemint (20 per cent). Clovers account for 18 per cent, mesquite 14 per cent and while catsclaw and huajillo account for only 7 per cent they easily make up in quality in their mild water clear honey what they lose in quantity. It was well fit-

ting for Uvalde County, Texas, the home community of Vice President Garner, to stage a two-day county Honey Festival in honor of their superior product. It is also fitting to honor the bees here for Texas again this year will lead the states in honey production.

The honey you see in this exhibit is mainly catsclaw and huajillo honey.

While this is the South's first world's fair over twenty-five million dollars expended on equipment makes it one of the greatest expositions ever held. It is in fact an Empire on parade. We hope that many of the beekeepers will come to Texas and see with their own eyes the things that makes Texas different and great.

—ABJ—

A Beekeeper's a Beekeeper the World Around—

Whether the bees are *Apis indica*, *Apis dorsata*, *Apis mellifica*; modern equipment, home-made boxes, straw and mud hives, or wild honey from the jungle forests. Strains of bees and kinds of equipment make no difference. The outstanding characteristic of all beekeepers and government experts in the many nations contacted in the effort to secure honey samples for the International Honey Exhibit at San Antonio, has been an attitude of enthusiastic interest and cooperation.

Samples of honey have been received from a dozen foreign countries, and again as many are enroute to the League's office. Each new arrival fans our enthusiasm and quickens our interest in the exhibit—lotus honey from Japan; wild lilac and asparagus honey from Kingwilliams-town, Cape Province, Union of South Africa; mixed flowers honey from Finland; honey produced in the jungles of India and gathered by the natives; eucalyptus and orange honey from Palestine; honeys characteristic of Portugal; a mixture of fire weed, white sweet clover, alsike clover and wild white clover honey from Alaska; pure hymettus honey from Greece; heather and rape and mixed flowers honey from Germany; litchi and leng eng honeys from China; white clover honey from New Zealand; sanfoin and mixed flowers honey from France; cocoanut blossom and Tahitian chestnut honeys from Tahiti—these are part of the foreign honeys that will be displayed at San Antonio. In addition, four provinces of Canada, Mexico, and thirty-one of our states will participate.

Besides the honey, we have a model bee hive from China with other Chinese beekeeping equipment and material, and photographs, sample labels and beekeeping statistics from many nations.

—Arlene Weidenkopf, Secretary,
American Honey Producers'
League.

Meet Miss Willah Goodman—

**Financial Secretary of
American Honey Institute**



BECAUSE of the constantly growing demand from beekeepers and the consuming public for information about honey, Mrs. Malitta Jensen has been compelled to take almost her entire time preparing publicity and advertising material and distributing such materials into those channels which will increase the consumption of honey. Miss Mercedes Cranston has found herself crowded for time to make the necessary research and testing experiments necessary to carry out the Institute program.

The problem of securing sufficient funds to keep the Institute moving along and growing as it should, has become acute and in order to remedy the situation, the Executive Committee have secured the services of Miss Willah Goodman. Her job will be not only to solicit funds from every available source, including beekeepers, bee supply manufacturers and honey bottlers, but also to keep a watchful eye on all expenses and also see that every dollar's worth of purchases made by the Institute are made as economically as possible.

Miss Goodman is a native of Iowa,

thirty-two years old, attended Iowa State College, has taught elementary grades, has done advance bookings for dramatic programs, and comes to the Institute well equipped to handle its financial program if beekeepers will give her reasonable support. In appearing before beekeepers' meetings, she has made a very fine impression and shows that she knows how to tackle her job.

The editors of the American Bee Journal want to ask for her the co-operation of every beekeeper who reads these lines and especially their support for Miss Goodman at meetings where Institute finances are brought up and discussed.

It is our opinion that the reason why honey has been marketable at all during the years of the depression, is because the Institute has furnished information and given so much publicity, that the consumption of honey has been on the up-grade. Every beekeeper should consider it his duty to work with Miss Goodman and co-operate with her in seeing that she gets the necessary financial assistance for the Institute.

—ABJ—

While developing, therefore, a culinary art in the more wide-spread usage of honey with delightful French dishes and bakery and pastry products, their table technique has extended even into the realms of drinks. Food and drink are both enriched in France by the more generous usage of honey—or one should say the more **discriminating** usage, since it is that rare discrimination which raises wining and dining in France to the high level it occupies.

—ABJ—

President Kelty Plans Western Trip



Russell H. Kelty, Michigan, president of American Honey Institute.

President Kelty of American Honey Institute will go to California immediately after the San Antonio convention, being there from the 27th of November to the 4th of December, and then he will meet with the Oregon beekeepers on the 7th and 8th of December, with the Washington beekeepers on the 9th, Idaho beekeepers on the 11th and 12th, and Utah beekeepers on the 14th and 15th. Plans are also under way to arrange a meeting in Wyoming and one in Colorado during the period of December 16th to 19th.

We are proud of the president of American Honey Institute. Prof. Kelty is not only the state specialist in beekeeping at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, but he is also a commercial beekeeper with 1000 colonies of bees who, in 1936, produced three carloads of honey. He ought to be able to talk to the beekeepers from the standpoint of honey markets and he surely should understand beekeeping problems. He has a winning personality and is an able speaker. Beekeepers should not miss the chance to hear him. Complete schedule of his trip will be found in the December number.

French Honey in Drinks

By C. M. Littelljohn,
Washington.

There is a fine art to the admixture of honey in drinks in many lands and nations. It's just a fine old French custom, for example, to mix honey with wines, as well as with fine cordials, and the *café du miel*, or honey in coffee, which is one of the most delicious of French offerings to guests and visitors of that great nation, as well as to *bons vivants* within the country itself.

The Frenchman loves his "honey"—and this doesn't mean the French *mademoiselle* (although he loves her too—who doesn't?) but the product of the busy bees of the soft Mediterranean district of southern France, with its golden sun and blue sea; of the provinces, with its delightful blends of diversified pasturage; the honey of the Alps or the Pyrenees; for each part of France, like each

separate segment of these vast United States, is noted for its exceptional honey "bouquets," like the bouquets of wines, and the bouquets which they give to wines when mixed by an artist's hand in the glass.

Into this bouquet is the quiet beauty of the fields of France, the shore and meadow flowers that fringe the sauntering Seine, or the meandering Loire. Something of charm and elegance is distilled into the wine by the bee.

As an indication of how a Frenchman loves his honey, at a recent meeting of the beekeepers of eastern France, honey started and wound up a gorgeous repast of eleven distinctive courses, being served all the way to the wine and coffee which brought the "perfect honey of a meal" to *grande finale*.

Indeed, the French have a way with them. And culinary art in France is raised another notch by the interesting manner in which products of the grape and the vine as well as products of bees who sip from blossoms of such vines are blended into sparkling wine glasses.

EDITORIAL

International Horticultural Exposition

The first International Horticultural Exposition was held at Chicago, September 12 to 20. The whole show was prepared on short notice and the public generally was not aware of its importance. There is every indication that within a few years this exposition will grow into an event of major importance in the horticultural field. Already plans are under way for next season's show and it may be expected to reach a position comparable to that held by the International Livestock Show which is one of the greatest of its kind in the world.

Fortunately for our industry bees and honey are recognized and the show offers an unusual opportunity for the beekeeper to place his product before the public under the most favorable conditions. This year but few beekeepers understood the nature of the show or the extent of its scope, yet there was a very nice exhibit of hive products which attracted much favorable attention on the part of the visitors.

It is to be hoped that provision can be made for next year to include exhibits showing honey uses. A feature of special interest at this year's show was the "apples for use" contest. Apple pies and other apple products brought many contestants and aroused much interest on the part of the visitors. The Apple Institute was responsible for this feature. Our own Honey Institute can be depended upon to get in touch with the management prior to the next show and to outline a similar showing for honey products. It will then be up to the beekeepers to support it and to bring in their exhibits.

This big exposition offers an opportunity for the beekeepers not elsewhere available and we can ill afford to let florists or fruit growers make a better showing.

—ABJ—

Opportunity With Bees

Young men who look to agriculture for a career are finding much less of opportunity in general farming than was open to their fathers. Increasing cost of farm operations, higher taxes and larger capital investment close the door to many young men without ample means.

Beekeeping still offers a chance to the ambitious young man with little money and the returns it gives are equal to other farm activities which require larger investment. If circumstances restrict him unduly he can, if necessary, start with only one hive and an investment of ten dollars. As he is able to add a few dollars to capital he can increase the number of his hives and thus in time reach a position of independence.

The writer is familiar with some striking examples of success on the part of young men who have started with very small means and built up from the bottom. One such, in a period of ten years has established a very fine outfit with more than a thousand colonies of bees and a comfortable home, all paid for.

Such a result would be impossible to one who wished to establish an apple orchard since the cost of the land must be provided in advance and the trees set and cared for for many years before returns came in. The same would be true to a lesser extent of cattle ranching, grain farming and other lines of farm activity.

Aside from poultry, the bees are about the only specialty open on easy terms to the fellow without capital and the chicken business offers handicaps to such a beginner which the beekeeper escapes.

The National Conventions

Officers of our National organizations have reason for gratification in the interest shown in the coming conventions to be held at San Antonio this month. For many years following the reorganization of the old National but little interest was shown in the annual meetings although every effort was put forth to make them interesting.

At Valdosta and Detroit much of the old time enthusiasm was revived and indications are that the San Antonio convention will be as good as either of these.

In the old days beekeepers from far and near came together for a royal good time at the annual convention. It was the big outing of the year for many of them and offered opportunity to make the personal acquaintance with leaders in every section of this vast country.

It is fortunate that this old time spirit seems to have been revived and we may anticipate similar annual reunions for many years to come. The old organization was wrecked because of disagreement over the question of policy and the displacement of men who had rendered fine service to the organization.

It is to be hoped that such mistakes will be avoided in future and the work of the organization confined to educational efforts for the benefit of the entire industry. Questions over which there is marked disagreement should be avoided and the social feature of the annual meeting emphasized.

Those who are in position to make the trip to San Antonio should have a very enjoyable outing. The trip to Mexico which has been planned at an expense of only \$40 from San Antonio and return is something to be remembered for a lifetime. Reservations must be made at once by those wishing to go.

Remember the dates, San Antonio, November 22, 23, 24, 25—and plan to meet your friends at the biggest bee meeting in recent years.

—ABJ—

The Future for Honey

Recent events indicate a greatly enlarged outlet for honey if it can be produced at prices to compete with ordinary sweets. There is a limited demand for table honey at luxury prices but this demand is not sufficient to offer an outlet for a greatly enlarged production.

For every ton of honey which the luxury trade will consume there is a possible market for a carload in the baking trade and similar commercial lines which must deal on a close margin.

If prices are raised much above its principal competitors the demand for honey will be greatly curtailed. If it can be produced at competitive prices there appears to be an unlimited outlet.

The problem of the beekeeper no longer appears to be one of finding a market for his crop but rather one of reducing his costs to the point where he can make a satisfactory profit at current market prices. In localities where honey crops are small and uncertain honey production offers but little promise, but in locations where large yields are possible good returns can be secured.

The tendency is very definitely toward the markets where it assumes the quality of a staple product and less attention is paid every year to its luxury qualities. Comb honey which is decidedly a luxury product is declining in production and in popularity. No longer is there a keen demand for fancy comb honey, except in a few select markets, at prices which make its production attractive.

Extracted honey, on the contrary, is in demand, especially in the baking trade and there are many concerns which buy in carlots. This demand is growing and commercial apiaries are expanding to meet it.

The Junk Pile

Few industries have accumulated so large a variety of junk in the course of their development as has beekeeping. At last the equipment commonly used in honey production is becoming standardized with a few reasonably simple articles but the number and variety of inventions along the way was amazing.

The old bee magazines are filled with description of hundreds of different kinds of hives, swarm catchers, swarm hivers and a hundred and one items of useless equipment. The patent office is cluttered with records of hundreds of patents not worth the space they occupy or the fee which their hopeful inventors expended in protecting the ideas.

Beekeepers have been an inventive class always seeking a new and better way to perform needed operations and few honey houses do not contain something as evidence of this trait on the part of the owner.

Articles which are mere junk and which are only in the way in a busy beeman's honey house may become the subject of great interest in a museum. The museum seeks to preserve the history of a people or an industry by means of things which have been developed in the course of its development.

Fortunately for our industry we have libraries where the literature of our industry is preserved. We need also a museum which will do as much for beekeeping equipment. A start has been made at Cornell University and perhaps elsewhere. At one time a creditable collection of beekeeping equipment of historical interest was brought together at Massachusetts College of Agriculture. This magazine would like to see interest revived in the building of a real museum of beekeeping. Let us look over the junk piles and save such things as are of historical value and bring them together at an institution where there is sufficient interest to care for them properly.

—ABJ—

Effect of the Drought

There is much apprehension among the beekeepers in the drought area concerning the prospects for next year's crop. In some areas the clovers appear to have received very severe damage with little prospect of recovery in time to give a crop in 1937. In other sections there has been a remarkable change since the fall rains came.

In some neighborhoods where damage was very severe during the past summer, the clovers have made a surprising comeback with every indication of the usual crop. Nature has wonderful recuperative abilities and where some life still remained in the roots the plants have revived surprisingly with the coming of the favorable growing conditions of late autumn.

As far as can be ascertained at this writing the conditions are spotted with a complete kill of clovers in some areas, and with a fair recovery in others. Some large scale honey producers were compelled to move during the past season and others may have to do so next spring.

Damage to trees seems to be great throughout the mid-west and many fine groves are dead. It will take a generation to replace the trees which have died from dry weather in this region.

Many shrubs which appeared to be dead have shown new growth since the rains came. In some cases the new twigs will be too tender to stand the frost, and winter may finish what the drought has started. Fortunately frost has held off later than usual and there has been a favorable condition for fall development. Grasses have done well and pastures are far better than seemed possible a few weeks ago.

It is too early to measure the final effect of the long continued dry weather but many beekeepers will still feel the effect throughout the next crop season.

Bees in Town

Cases where bees are the source of annoyance in cities and towns continue to come to public attention. Recently a radio broadcast devoted to legal questions brought such a case to nation wide attention. A man who was annoyed by bees kept in his neighborhood appealed to the radio judge for assistance and was advised that in such cases bees are a public nuisance and can be dealt with as such.

While the courts have sustained the beeman in his right to keep bees in town so long as they do not injure his neighbors, he is required to respect the rights of others. Those who of necessity must keep their bees in such a location should use every precaution to avoid annoyance.

—ABJ—

Standardization

For many years there has been a discussion of a standardized honey market. With honey from so many different sources going to market there is much confusion on the part of the housewife. First she gets a jar of honey of mild flavor which appeals to her taste. Next she may buy some of indifferent quality and strong flavor which discourages repeat orders. It would seem that the only way to accomplish such a result would be by blending the honey in a central packing plant. So long as the beekeeper remains an individualist in his marketing we will have the problems that arise from great variation in the product. This writer is of the opinion that the honey market would improve and the beekeeper would get better prices for his product under the right kind of a central marketing agency.

—ABJ—

Optimists

Large scale beekeepers in the good crop areas appear to be very much encouraged. Already preparations have been made for considerable increase for next season. With this year's crop moving at a price which insures a profit to the beekeeper it is easy to anticipate some good years ahead to make up for some of the tough ones which are past.

More and more do we find a tendency toward larger outfits. Many of the small beekeepers have given up the business while the big fellows tend to get bigger. No longer is beekeeping recognized as a backyard hobby. It is very definitely established as a commercial industry.

—ABJ—

The Black Locust

The black locust appears to be the tree most commonly planted in connection with the soil erosion program. In some localities the planting has been quite successful in spite of the unprecedented drought and many new groves of locust are well established. The black locust is an important addition to the honey bearing flora of any neighborhood and although the flow is usually of short duration its general planting should be of substantial advantage of the beekeeper.

It is to be hoped that much of permanent benefit will result from the efforts to control soil erosion. Millions of acres have already been so badly damaged that they can hardly be restored. To stop this waste will be much to the benefit of the public. More power to the tree planters.

—ABJ—

A Natural Affiliation

In several states the beekeepers have become affiliated in their organization with the horticultural societies. Since bees are so closely related to plants in their activities this is a very natural affiliation and one which seems to be working to the mutual advantage of the beekeepers and the horticulturists.

An effort is now under way to complete a national organization to include all the various horticultural societies under one general head. If this is successful it might be well for our national beekeeping societies to consider whether it might not be worth while to become associated with the group.



A good question, Mr. Hull. Does it pay? If so, it is good practice. That there are pitfalls we all agree. Crowding locations is not the only one. There are all the hazards that Griz portrays in his cartoon.

Does Migratory Beekeeping Pay?

By Walter H. Hull,
Virginia.

MIGRATORY beekeeping will always have a strong appeal to the adventurous minded. The knowledge that, during the off season in one's home pastures, there is a good honeyflow not more than a day's journey distant by fast truck, spells to some the words of the camp cook's famous call: "Come and get it!"

In deciding whether or not to heed that call one should consider as many facts as possible. Certain facts stand out. One is the expense of such a move, of which mileage is the chief item. And from that item springs a whole covey of complications. For example, if we move only a part of our bees, and have to come back for any reason to look after those that were left, and then return again to those that were removed, we have doubled the mileage. Likewise, if we hire a truck to do the moving, it has to return home each time empty, and the owner must base his charges on the total distance travelled.

Suppose we carry 100 hives, with the necessary supers, at a load. (It makes a whale of a load, but it can be done.) The charge per mile for the truck will scarcely be less than ten cents, and the distance necessary to go in order to find a honeyflow that does not overlap too much with our own, will likely be at least 300 miles (except perhaps in mountainous country) and may be a great deal more. Figuring it at 300 miles, the cost of the return trip alone will be \$30, and for the two moves necessary—taking the bees to the temporary location and bringing them back—\$60, which means that 60 cents must be charged against each of the 100 hives merely to pay the cost of the empty return trip. We still have an equal amount to pay for the run out to the location with the bees, plus the cost of screens, nailing up hives, incidental road expenses, and the not inconsiderable wear and tear on equipment. That increases the charge

per hive to upwards of \$1.20. We still have also the location to pay for, to say nothing of the necessary arrangements for taking care of the crop which we expect to harvest. If we do not provide a place at the temporary location for packing and storing the honey it too must be brought home, at considerable added cost.

All in all, we would have to figure mighty close to keep the bare cost of moving within \$1.50 per hive. This would not include a lot of work by the beekeeper himself, nor does it cover any of the ordinary expenses of honey production, which would be around three or four cents a pound under the best of conditions. In other words, counting the net value of honey at 3 cents, at least 50 pounds of honey from each hive would be required to pay the bare cost of making the move.

If a man owned his truck, went with the load, and stayed with it until time to bring the bees home again, he would save the cost of returning empty. But here again we hit a snag. One hundred stands of bees—or whatever number he could carry in one load—would not be enough to occupy his time. He would need at least three or four loads to provide anything like a full time job during his stay at the temporary location. He could save the return trip on one load. For the others he would have to hire trucks and pay that extra cost, or make several trips with his own, which would amount to the same thing.

By using a large trailer with his truck he might reduce the expense somewhat, but here again he might find himself saddled with elaborate equipment which he could use only a few days each year. When we con-



Clover bloom in the valley, mountains in the background. High mountain country may provide a succession of honeyflows.

sider the small margin of profit in large scale honey production even under the most favorable conditions, together with the fact that one can never know for sure when he moves bees to a temporary location whether he is going to get a crop or not, it appears that moving bees long distances in order to get a succession of honeyflows is a questionable practice.

When conditions are such that a succession of crops may be found within short distances this argument does not hold. Sometimes a difference in soil, as from clay to sandy soil, or from upland to lowland, will give us an extra honeyflow within a few miles from home. But these conditions are purely local in every case and cannot be applied to beekeepers generally.

The case of this kind that has the most general application is in mountainous sections, where a wide range of climatic conditions may be found within the distance that a man might walk in a few hours' time. I found a striking example of that right here at home, in taking care of some bees for an orchardist who keeps them chiefly for the benefit of his apple crop. A part of my job is to see that

the bloom is well-pollenized. The orchard is in two blocks, one on the side of the mountain and the other on top. The distance by road between the two blocks is less than a mile, up-hill of course but not too steep to climb with a truck. Each block contains several varieties, but all are commercial winter apples which would, under the same conditions, bloom at about the same time. Yet the trees on the top of the mountain are a full week later in blooming than those only a mile down the road on the side of the mountain. (As the season advanced this difference would disappear.)

Under such conditions one may find a location where migratory beekeeping would pay well. Personally I do not know of any one here in the East who is practicing it. Perhaps our mountains are too little. Or again it may be that profits in the migratory end of the business are not as real as they seem—that the same amount of money invested in more bees in permanent locations would give better and surer profits with a good deal less hard labor and worry. That, at any rate, seems to be the decision of beekeepers in this part of the country.

—ABJ—

Gold Medal Coronation Menu Campaign

UNFORTUNATELY we were not able last month to include notice of the Gold Medal Betty Crocker Bisquick Coronation Menu program put out by General Mills which included honey in a prominent manner in all of its advertising features.

We have a long letter from Vice-President Brang of Gold Medal concerning this campaign and quote from it as follows:

"At the request of Mrs. Jensen, Director of Consumer Research of American Honey Institute, we send you material in connection with Betty Crocker's Bisquick Coronation Menu program, which is now being promoted by 600 salesmen. We are again featuring honey prominently as one of the related items in the menu and in our store merchandising efforts. Magazines carrying the advertising are Woman's Home Companion, circulation 2,763,810; Saturday Evening Post, circulation 2,811,410; McCall's, circulation 2,433,132.

"In addition, the Gold Medal Feature Hour and Half-Hour radio programs being broadcast from coast to coast, five days a week, feature Bisquicks and honey in commercial announcements.

"Six hundred General Mills' salesmen started on September first con-

tinuing through October to cover the country's grocery stores. In addition, between two to three thousand jobbers' salesmen will likewise arrange grocer displays."

The display material used in the stores had a box of Bisquick with suggested menus calling for hot Bisquicks with honey. There were two distinct pieces of display material with price cards, one for honey and one for jam. The use of this display in the stores required that honey be taken off the grocer's shelf and placed into selling display with the price marker alongside of Bisquick.

The poster showed not only Bisquick but a jar of honey and a jar of jam and was displayed in at least 200,000 grocery stores throughout the country.

Can you beat that! Hats off again to General Mills. Thank you, Mrs. Jensen. We are certainly sorry it was not possible to tell beekeepers about this in time to take a more active part in the splendid publicity for our product. If you are interested in what has been done by this food organization, won't you please write to Vice-President R. L. Brang, of Gold Medal Foods, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, and give him some idea that you are pleased?

"Who'sit" Is Named

Our question concerning the picture page 506 last month has been answered by just four readers, all of them correct as follows: Walter T. Kelley, Paducah, Kentucky—"This picture is R. H. Kelty. I was present when it was taken."

N. J. Smith, Coopersville, Michigan, "Answer for the guessing is Prof. Kelty, East Lansing, Michigan." From Eldon Martin and Dale Blunt of Berryman, Missouri, "We are sending in our guess of the picture on page 506. We believe it to be Russell Kelty of Michigan." And finally to cap the climax from "Who'sit" himself, Russell H. Kelty writes and signs himself "Rus Who'sit Kelty, Ha, ha." So there, now. Kelty was a youngster then wasn't he and trying to be brave. You know how it is with some of these amateurs when they make beards with bees and fill their derby hats with them. They are like lion tamers in a cage. All they need is a chair with four legs. Well, it's all right, Rus, we're for you yet.

—ABJ—

Also a Honey Baby



A snapshot of a real honey baby, raised on honey and is a very healthy boy, Dale DeWaynee Ocker, son of Mrs. F. R. Ocker of White Swan, Washington.

He was four months old the 27th of July, just a few days before this picture was taken at the annual state picnic of the Washington Beekeepers at Lake Tipsoe, near Mt. Rainier. The man facing the camera is C. W. Higgins, a beekeeper of Wapato, Washington.

Mrs. A. E. Ternam,
Washington.

Lespedeza As a Honey Plant

By Frank Van Haltern,
Georgia.

IN the October, 1935, American Bee Journal the editor laments the scarcity of favorable reports on the Lespedezas as honey plants. It is a pity that legumes so widely distributed over the South and so well adapted to thin and acid soils should promise so little to the beekeeper. However, we believe that some species of lespedeza may yet prove to be valuable for honey and wish to record such notes as we have collected.

There appear to be few reports on these plants from beekeepers. *Lespedeza striata*, for example, which is as common as grass all over the South, is never reported as a honey plant. Included in this species are the varieties Kobe and Tennessee 76. It blooms quite abundantly following rains and we have, on rare occasions, seen bees visit the blossoms. Lespedezas are seldom mentioned in works on honey plants. Pammel, in *Honey Plants of Iowa*, describing three species, *L. violacea*, *L. repens* and *L. leptostachya*, says that, "Honeybees have been observed on it." In American Bee Journal, December, 1932, J. A. Southern reports bees swarming all over Korean lespedeza, *L. stipulacea*, at Blue Springs, Missouri. In a footnote, Mr. Pellett states bees have failed to work this species in his garden.

But how about some of the other species? *Lespedeza sericea*, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture and brought in to the agricultural limelight by J. Sidney Cates in the Country Gentleman, is an excellent perennial hay crop for soils deficient in lime. Mr. George A. Roberts (American Bee Journal, 1934, page 421) reports unfavorably on *Sericea* after one year's observation. However, this plant makes very little top growth the first year, not reaching its maximum of blossom and hay production until about the third year. Mr. D. W. Taylor's observations in Virginia (American Bee Journal, 1934, page 495) cover two years and indicate that the bees work very well on *sericea*.

In the summer of 1933, we observed a small field of *Sericea* which suddenly burst into bloom following a heavy rain. The bees rushed from blossom to blossom as though in haste to gather the nectar before the bonanza was discovered by others. During very dry weather there is only moderate to scant blooming and bees are not very numerous on it. We

have seen bees working on *Sericea* in the costal plain section and the agronomist at the experiment station in south Georgia tells us that they commonly work on it there. This plant, however, makes rather poor growth in the sandy soils of south Georgia and it appears unlikely that it will become an important honey source in that section.

Mr. Taylor finds that in Virginia the blooming period of *Sericea* coincided with that of aster. Here in middle Georgia, *Sericea* blooms over the greater part of August and September and finishes about the time asters begin. Notes kept for several years on this plant indicate that bees do not work it until after 9 a.m. and quit about an hour before dark. This is because the new blossoms do not open until late in the morning. Bees caught on the blossoms were proved to be loaded with nectar by squeezing it out of their mouths.

Sericea is usually cut twice for hay in this locality, and yields about a ton to the acre at each cutting. When grown for hay it is cut when starting to bloom and the bees get little chance to work it. When seed is produced it blooms about six weeks in late summer.

Lespedeza bicolor is a species little known in this country. It is being tested at the Georgia Experiment Station as a hay crop. It has a perennial, woody stem and when not cut will grow to a height of six or eight feet by the third year. When cut young, however, it makes excellent hay, although the stems are rather coarse. The blooming season of *Bicolor* is at least a month longer than that of *Sericea*, beginning in early summer and lasting nearly until frost in the fall. We have observed this plant three seasons and note that bees are found on it more often and in greater numbers than on *Sericea*. In fact, at certain times, as following a good rain, the hum of the bees on the blossoms rivals that in a sweet clover field. Bees caught on the blossoms are loaded with nectar.

A. A. Strogii, writing in a Russian journal, describes *L. bicolor* as a honey plant growing wild in the forests of Siberia, forming the undergrowth and growing in continuous thickets where the trees have been felled. He says that it grows to a height of 0.5 to 2.5 meters (about 20 inches to 8 feet), is shade loving and very decorative.

In 1934 we placed two colonies of bees near the *Bicolor* and *Sericea* plots at the experiment station but the area of bloom was not great enough to learn much about their honey yielding capacity. There was a light flow from sumac, *Rhus copallina*, in August and some golden honey was stored both in the home yard and at the station. However, it was observed that the honey stored in the hives near the lespedeza plots was of a noticeably lighter color than that from the home yard. Samples were examined under the microscope and pollen grains of sumac were found in samples from both locations but in the sample from a hive near the lespedeza plots there were also many pollen grains identical in appearance with those of lespedeza. Pollen grains of *Bicolor* and *Sericea* are indistinguishable. As no such pollen grains were found in the sample from the home yard, it is concluded that some honey was gathered from the lespedeza plots.

We have seen bees working the blossoms of *L. repens* which is a low vine common in this locality but not abundant and has no promise as a hay plant. *Lespedeza virginica* is eagerly sought by the bees and, judging by its growth in the wild state, may yet be tried as a hay crop. It grows about like *Sericea* but does not, under natural conditions make as thick a growth. The blossoms are violet-purple and crowd the upper half of the stem, being quite attractive in appearance. A short row of *Virginica* in our garden in poor soil without fertilizer grew a little better than knee high. Where fertilizer was applied, it grew more than three feet tall. Like *Sericea*, it is not worked very early in the morning.

We are watching with a great deal of interest and hope, the increased attention being given to the lespedezas in Georgia. Five counties in middle Georgia produced in 1929, according to the United States census, one pound or less of honey per square mile and 31 counties produced not more than five pounds to the square mile. The 1935 agricultural census reports a great increase in the number of livestock all over Georgia. An increase in livestock will necessitate an increase in forage crops and it may be that *Sericea*, or some other honey plant will yet find an important place on Georgia farms.



How About Permanent Protection?

While this particular permanently protected hive is patented by the Woodman Company, the records Bert Woodman sends show that some form of permanent hive packing is a good investment for climates where winters demand thorough insulation, in addition to natural shelter.

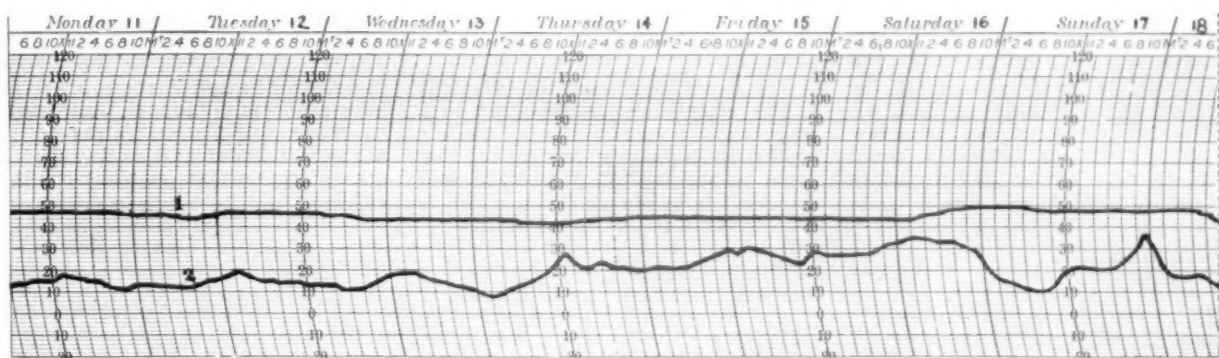
"TO pack or not to pack" is a beekeeping question as perennial as winter itself. Some have solved it by cellars; some by a permanently packed hive, which they say keeps the hive warm in winter and cool in summer. That is the magic of insulation.

This is no attempt to give an answer from the high vantage of "authority" but simply to give one

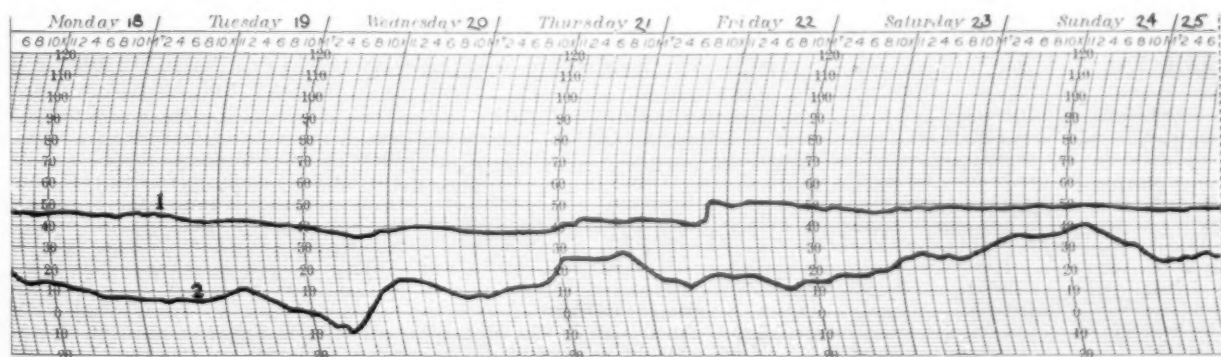
fairly constructive experiment to shed light on the question. Looks here as though the permanently packed hive, for winter at least, kept the bee family in a contented semi-cluster, even in mid-winter. Two weeks in February is right near mid-winter in Michigan.

We have seen the bees in several successful beekeepers' yards, in similar hives, and they are usually

enthusiastic beekeepers too. However, wintering results are comparative; depend on costs, in commercial honey production—original investment, offset by labor and net spring strength. In some climates, on such a basis, no form of wintering protection other than what nature offers, is worth while. Each man's problem is strictly his own.



The line marked 1, in both the top and bottom illustrations, shows inside hive temperatures over a two-week period in February, 1929, using a seven day automatic recording thermometer. Line 2 shows the outdoor temperature given by the Weather Bureau. The bees were in a permanently protected hive. The only time the test hive was disturbed was on Friday, the twenty-second. The cluster was apparently never in close, compact formation.



Simple Equipment to Clarify Honey

By W. T. Brand,
Nebraska.

FOR several reasons I am not in favor of every beekeeper large or small packaging his own honey. First, many of them cut prices. I will give you an illustration of what happened in this valley in 1934. A large buyer of honey offered five cents—cases and cans furnished free—F.O.B. our station. Some of our producers would not accept this price; they said it was too low; but they did pack their honey in five-pound pails and deliver it to the stores for thirty-two cents each. Now the honey in the five-pound pail was worth twenty-five cents; the pail cost seven cents. It cost at least four cents to liquefy the honey, fill the pail and put a label on it. If those producers can sell and deliver a pail of honey for less than four cents, I will give them good jobs next fall.

What did they get for their honey? About three cents, net. I could not compete with this price, so I sold my honey to the large buyer from the East. By November 1 they were out of honey and the whole valley was out of honey until this fall, when the same practice was repeated. If the other producers would only hold the price of a five pound pail of honey at forty cents, or better, I could afford to save out a little to carry the stores until honey would come

again and they would sell ten thousand pounds more honey a year than they are now doing.

Once I offered a small beekeeper nine cents for all the honey he had. He would not take it but he peddled it from farm to farm, selling six ten-pound pails for five dollars. I asked him about it and he said that he had as much right to build a trade as I did, and I suppose he did.

The second reason why I do not approve of every beekeeper packaging his own honey is that many of them pack it complete—bugs, feathers, and all—and you can tell by the outside that there is something sticky on the inside. I have no hope of ever reaching the price cutter, as I have tried it too often, but I do believe that I can teach some of them to pack a cleaner, more appealing package.

My equipment and methods for packing honey, which may interest some other beekeeper, will handle almost one thousand pounds of honey an hour and is really not expensive to build.

The honey goes from the extractor or the sixty-pound storage can to a large tank where it should be left until most of the wax and air bubbles come to the top. This scum is then removed. A honey pump on which is

a wooden wheel built up to about twenty-four inches is connected to the tank outlet. The pump is driven by a good grade repulsion-induction $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. motor at 1750 r.p.m. equipped with a one-inch pulley to match the pulley on the pump. The motor and the pump are connected by an automobile fan belt. A one-inch pipe runs from the pump to a one-inch tee, from which branch two three-quarter inch pipes. These pipes pass through a tank of water hot enough to keep the honey flowing from the pipes at a temperature of 120° F. Honey at this temperature will permit the wax to be eliminated, while if it is much hotter, the wax will be forced through the cloths. It is piped then to the filter press.

The filter press is made of eleven unglazed window sashes, 14x14, with a hole bored in the bottom of each sash just large enough to accommodate a one-quarter inch pipe nipple. Nipples Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are connected to the pipe from the first heater and nipples Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 are fastened to the pipe of the second heater. A piece of garden hose connects the nipples on the filter to the nipples in the pipes to the heaters. The outer sides of sash No. 1 and sash No. 11 are closed with a sheet of galvanized iron reinforced

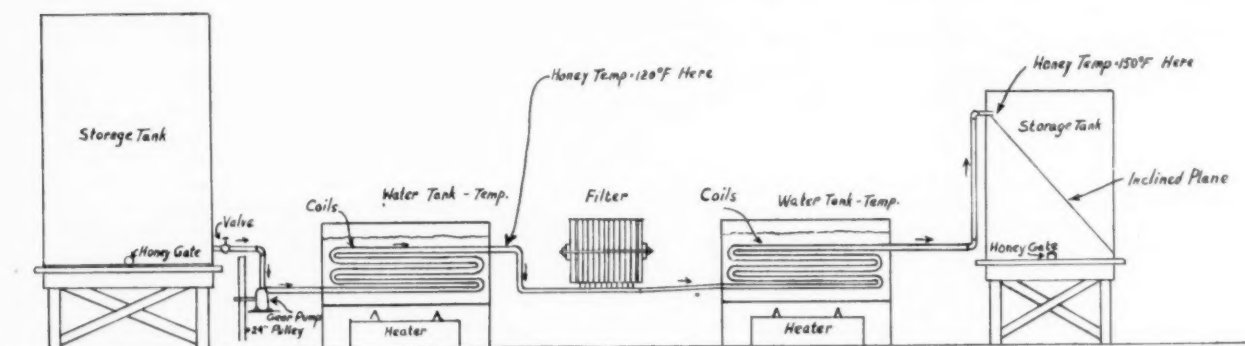
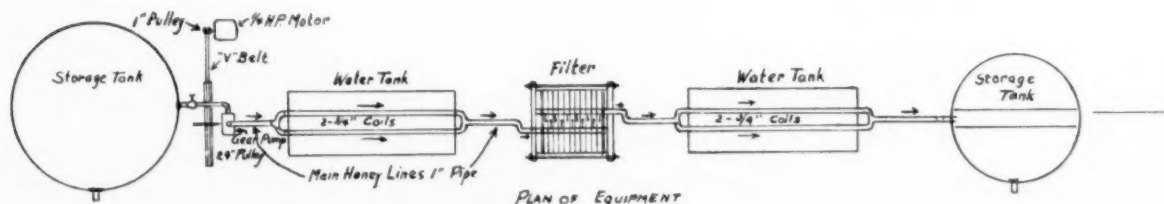
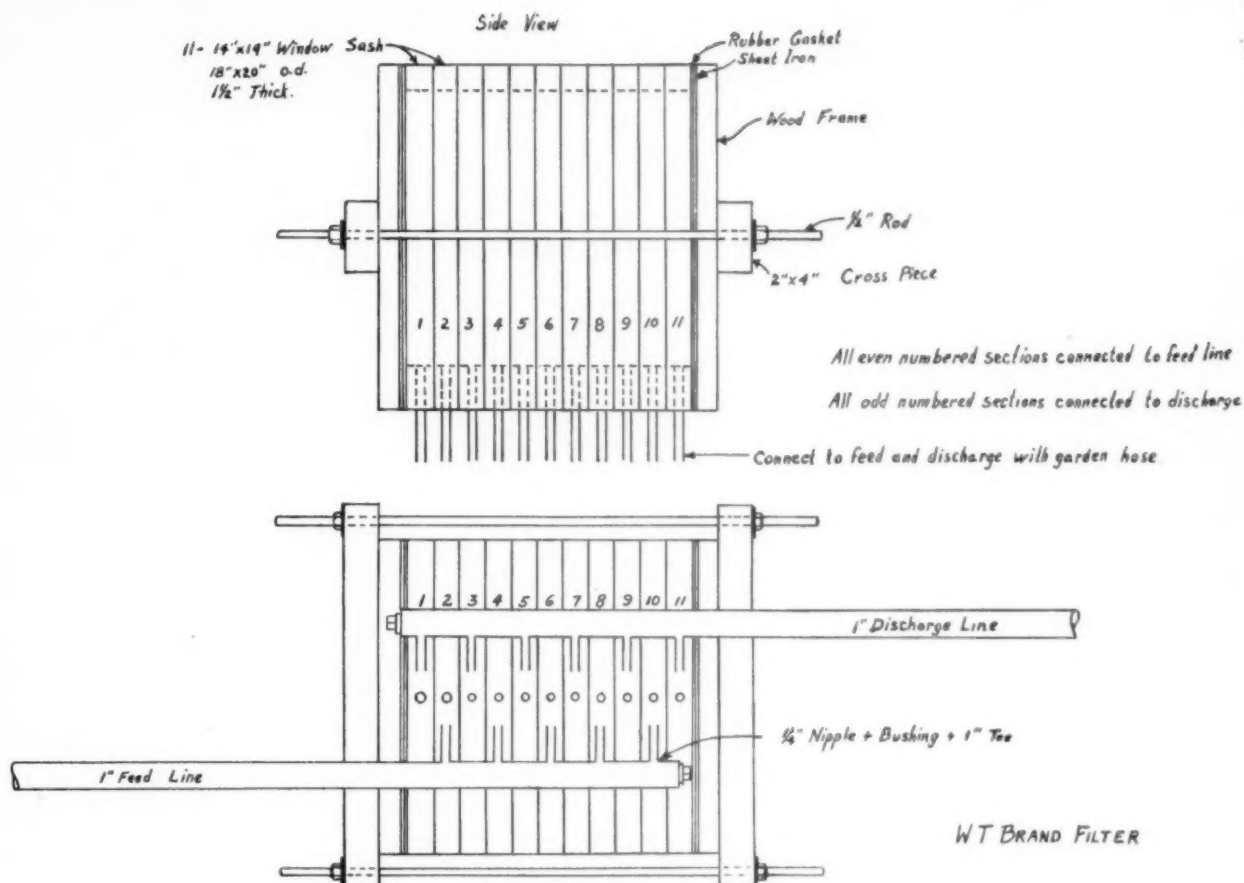


DIAGRAM OF W.T. BRAND HONEY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT



PLAN OF EQUIPMENT

Complete plan of the Brand filter, the details of which are described in the article.



Details of the filter units.

by boards. Each sash is covered with a good grade of unbleached muslin and the whole is clamped together. In this way the honey is forced through two thicknesses of muslin and they sure take the fish and the feathers out of it.

The filtered honey is piped to the next heater which is like the first one. Here it is heated to about 150° F., run into a tank where it is held for thirty minutes, and then drawn off. It is piled up and cooled quickly with a fan. I apply labels to the pails as they are piled in the storage stacks and the whole is covered with newspapers to keep off the dust. I never touch a honey pail empty or full with bare hands, I always wear cotton gloves, because a finger print looks mighty bad after the grocer has had the pail for sixty days. I have had honey put through an outfit like this one stay so clear that the bottom of the pail could be seen through the honey after it had been packed for eighteen months.

Try to blend your honey so that it will always be the same. Don't take on so many customers that you will not be able to keep them supplied the year round. If you will pack a good, clean article in a neat, clean package, your sales will jump with leaps and bounds. If you don't believe, try it and be convinced.

Feeding Bees in the Open Air

By Edmond Fontaine,
Maryland.

In Maryland our most reliable flow is from asters in late fall, and last year I saw bees working as late as November 4 and a few bees were out November 12. Asters never fail, but experience has shown that the aster honey is poor to winter on, and I have come to see that sugar syrup fed in September is a good business investment.

The flow last year from asters gave fifty to sixty pounds, and the winter loss was only three out of thirty-two, but thirteen colonies died after March 15. Then to avoid so much aster honey I decided to try feeding sugar out in the open air, just after the aster flow begins about September 12. Here is how.

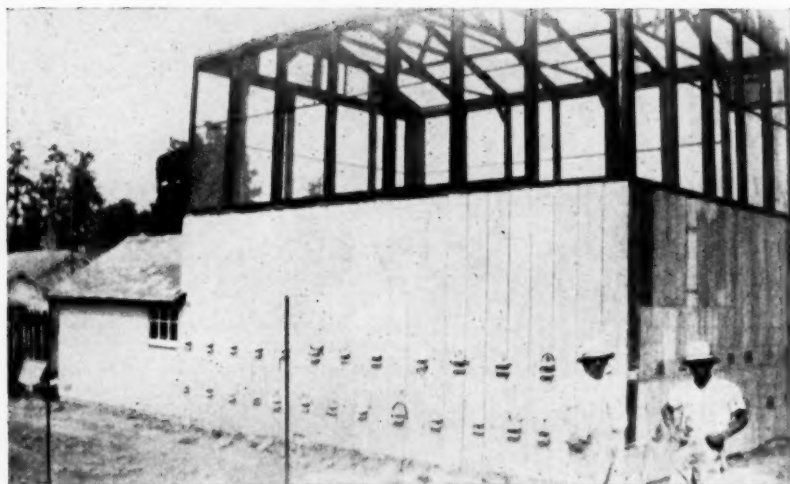
A metal pan (very shallow) holding 15 gallons of syrup, is set 100 yds. from the hives. A square-shaped pan enables you to use wood laths as floats on the surface to prevent drowning. If round, use cork chips or walnut shells. The hundred-yard distance enables you to judge if your

neighbors' bees are getting the syrup, by observing the flight of bees.

First reduce the entrance of all hives, so as to keep out robbers. I use a false bottom inside the 2-inch bottom board, which extends out 4 inches in front, and it helps the guards to fight off the robbers. After the syrup had been licked up clean, the bees seemed filled to repletion, and there was half a pound clustered about the small hole at the entrance.

To prevent your neighbors' bees from getting the syrup, feed late in the afternoon. On warm days the bees will work until 7 P.M. so you should not start until 4 P.M. If there are many bees near you, you cannot try this scheme at all.

I think that it will not be best to feed all the syrup at one time. Wait two days to give the bees time to do some capping over, as too much heavy loading of the sacs may injure the bees. In my three yards I think the open-air feeding caused less robbing than the pans set inside a super on top of the frames.



It's been tried before, but Kinzie seems to have succeeded. The house at the end is for storage and grafting. Eighty-three per cent controlled matings after two and a half years' trying.

A CAGE FOR MATING QUEENS

By Chas. A. Kinzie,
California.

THESE pictures show the details of the cage. There are two rows of nuclei on each side and part of one end. There is a house at the end to store the nuclei and also a grafting room. Each nucleus has two entrances, one at each end. All bees going to the outside pass through a queen excluder.

After two and a half years trying this out, I have succeeded in securing up to 83 per cent controlled mating. I am more than pleased with it and I plan to build one 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 35 feet high from which I can get better mating. The present one is 25 feet long, 19 feet wide and 24 feet high and will take just about the 100 nuclei.

Worker bees go through a 2-inch hole with a queen excluder over it. There is an inch hole in the back of the nucs to let the queen out in the cage. About two days before the queen starts to mate, I feed syrup inside the cage which the bees carry in the back entrance. This is to put the nuclei in a contented condition. Fifty-four nuclei carried in four gallons in a single day, two gallons a day are sufficient, however.

Now for a record of mating. In April, lot No. 1 of 38, 24 mated perfect, 8 were lost, 4 drone layers and 2 left the hive. In lot No. 2, 16 mated, 11 were lost, 2 were drone layers, 2 left. Lot No. 3, 10 were mated, 2 were lost, 83 per cent perfect. Lot 4, 28 mated, 10 lost, 3 drone layers, 8 left the hives. Lot 5, 10 mated, 10 lost. This lot was mated out in the yard and was the lowest average of all. By leaving the hive I mean they just swarmed out, too hot here. If the hives aren't shaded, the queens become lost.

The percentage has varied in the case from 63 to 80 per cent, all better than the outside mating. I have also had as many drone layers from outside mated queens as from those in the cage.

I have had to use but little smoke to handle the bees in this cage, there is no robbing, there are no toads or birds to catch the queens. If they swarm all I have to do is to get them down from the top. I used a round pole 20 feet long with a pail nailed on one end for getting swarms. Raise the pole up to the swarm and hit on the end of the pole with a jack knife or hive tool gently until the bees cluster on the pail. Vibration does it. Try this on the swarm you get out of a tree and don't risk your life climbing.

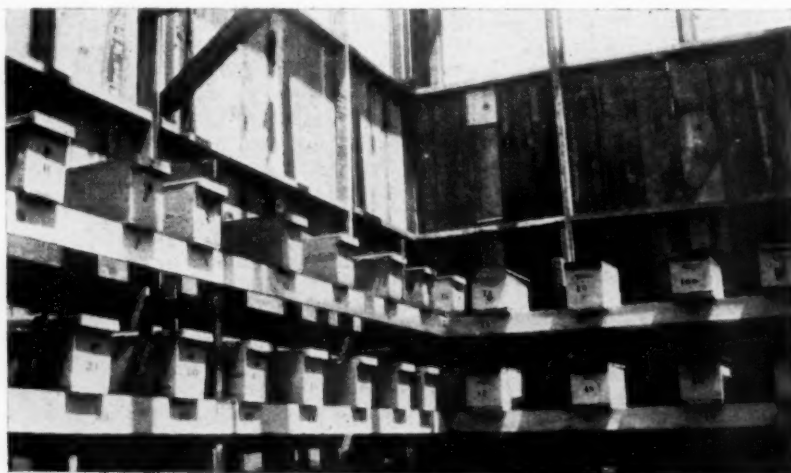
By using this method I can have two cages, one for Italians and one

for Caucasians. Out here the Caucasians do not swarm as bad as Italians.

To supply drones in the cage I have two 3-story hives inside. Since the bees are able to go outside to a queen excluder to gather honey, they do not kill the drones. Nuclei also go outside through excluders to gather honey. This keeps them contented.

I am so proud of this arrangement that I did not spare money to build it and I hope to have a bigger one which will hold 700 to 1000 nuclei at one time. I believe that with the progeny of drones and queens mated from large honey producing colonies, the average can be increased considerably.

I hope to be at the International meeting at San Antonio and will have a small model of this mating cage to show.



Here are the two rows of nuclei, inside. Each nucleus has two entrances, one to the outside, one to the inside. The bees flying out must pass through a queen excluder.

Size of Brood Chamber —Upward Ventilation

By Grant D. Morse,
New York.

I WANT to raise two questions. Many or most of the experts seem to disagree with me on these two points:

First, is one standard, ten-frame hive body large enough to serve as a brood chamber?

Second, should vertical ventilation be provided when a hive is packed for winter?

On the first question, the writings of the experts pretty uniformly agree that the ideal brood chamber consists of two full hive bodies, or at least of a hive body larger than the standard ten-frame Langstroth hive. When I first began beekeeping, not too many years ago, I read the beekeeping literature carefully and took it for granted the experts were right on this point. But several occurrences have since taken place to make me question this assumption.

First, I find that bees swarm out of larger-than-standard brood chambers if the fever takes them.

Second, I find that bees with large brood chambers spend too much time and effort, and use too much honey, in raising brood when the honeyflow is short as it was this year.

I will not devote much time in trying to prove that swarming is as frequent from a large brood nest as from a standard-size brood nest, because I have kept no statistics, and my experience is too brief to allow me to speak with great authority. But I am able to say that, even this season, when the honeyflow was extremely light, and its duration short here in the Hudson Valley, my attempts to keep some of my larger-than-standard colonies from swarming were without avail.

Furthermore, I am among those who believe that if you want a honey yield from bees, you must be prepared to "work them," that is, cut the cells out periodically and perform any other necessary manipulations during the honeyflow rather than leave the bees to their own devices. Of course, if you are located where the honeyflow is long, and rather continuous, I can see the value of a larger-than-standard brood chamber; but here in the Hudson Valley our honey sources are largely confined to sweet clover, basswood, and sumac, and all three bloom at about the same time. This means if we are to get a surplus we must get it when the heavy mid-summer flow is on.

Here is what happened with my colonies this season: my comb honey colonies made more pounds of first quality comb honey than my extracted honey colonies did of extracted honey. I am taking into consideration, of course, the honey stores left to both types after the surplus was taken off. To be sure, in the case of my comb honey colonies, the stores left for the bees are in the regular ten-frame standard brood chamber while in the case of the extracted honey colonies the stores are above the queen excluder. And, although I have not counted them, I am inclined to think there are now (August first) more bees in the extracted honey colonies than in the comb honey colonies; but our fall flow here is seldom very heavy, and of poor quality, so that point doesn't interest me. If the fall flow in any year proves to be sufficiently heavy, my colonies that made comb honey during the mid-summer honeyflow are given a food chamber in which to store a surplus.

Finally, I am not interested in having colonies that are too rousing large in numbers. I'd as soon have five reasonably strong colonies, as to have three hives with extra-large populations. The expense in equipment will not be vastly different, and best of all, as I see it, the five colonies in question will give me a larger yield year after year, and do so more reliably.

Vertical Ventilation in Packed Hives

The recent literature I have read, as well as the speakers at bee meetings to whom I have listened, seem to agree that it is not necessary or desirable to have ventilation in the top or near the top of the packed hive during the winter. I do not know myself whether it is or not for I have always provided the ventilation. But what little knowledge of physics I have, as well as my experience, leads me to believe that ventilation in the packed hive will winter colonies better and more safely.

All beekeepers know that bees give off moisture in the hives during the cold winter months when they are not flying. When the air in the hive becomes saturated with this moisture and the temperature of the side walls and cover enclosing the cluster becomes colder, as it frequently does, than the saturated air inside, condensation takes place. These particles of moisture not only make the air

too humid for the health of the bees, but moldy combs also result.

To be sure, if the front entrance is large enough, air currents (that is, natural convection currents, or those created through the fanning of the bees) will carry off the larger part of this moisture. But where the front entrance is restricted, as I believe it should be, particularly in a standard size brood nest, there is relatively little circulation of air to carry off the surplus moisture, especially in the coldest weather.

I provide vertical ventilation in my hives by opening the hole in the inner cover and placing a piece of burlap and a strip of wire screen over it when the bees are packed in the fall. The bees do not then entirely coat this with propolis.

Someone may immediately say that the very fact the bees try to seal up their home is proof of the lack of need of a vent for moisture. But I am inclined to think that bees in their natural state seldom thrive in the more northerly regions, also that they usually have larger entrances than we commonly provide when we pack them for winter.

—ABJ—

An After Shave Massage With Honey

First, dip the two fore fingers of both hands in honey, rub it on every part of your face including wrinkles, eye lashes, etc., and do so until your skin is real warm. Rest about 15 minutes or until your skin seems to be pulling. Then wash good with clear cool water, use no soap, then rub dry. Repeat this two or three times a week then watch your skin and notice how soft and clean it is, also note how much keener the blade of your razor will be. Do not forget to apply this right after shaving.

Now what is good for the men is also good for the women. Try the honey massage and you will soon notice that your face will not be the same, especially in color and possibly the wrinkles, if you have any, may seem to be getting out of the way.

—ABJ—

Honey Is Good for Teeth

Dip one finger in honey and rub it on your teeth not forgetting the gums. Rub 'til "it squeals," then rinse and wash your mouth, and you will be surprised at the result. Do not forget that honey is very good for chapped lips.

We hear broadcast on the radio of honey and cream for hands. Leave out the cream and try the honey. First wash your hands thoroughly with water and soap, wipe dry, then go over the same performance with honey leaving out the soap. Warm water is better than cold water. Wash and dry your hands thoroughly.

COME ON, Let's Pave the Way for a Great Industry

By H. F. Wilson,
Chairman, Finance Committee,
American Honey Institute.

TO anyone who is at all acquainted with what has been happening to the honey market in the past few years there must come the question. **Why are the commercial beekeepers of the United States failing to co-operate in a program that means more to the beekeeping industry and particularly the commercial honey producers than any other event in American beekeeping history?**

It is difficult for your finance committee to understand why every commercial beekeeper is not anxious to give financial support to the American Honey Institute. It is also difficult for us to understand why any commercial beekeeper is willing to take the risk of having the American Honey Institute pass out of existence. That is exactly what may happen unless the commercial beekeepers as a group awake to the fact that the widespread demand for honey is based more on Institute publicity than on the low price of honey.

If the Institute is allowed to die, the chances of reviving it are very small, because the leaders who have so far kept it going will not be willing to risk another failure. Then, as honey publicity dies down—as it surely will, the beekeepers will realize too late that American Honey Institute was responsible for the marketing of a large part of the honey crop in the years 1929 to 1936 and better prices for 1936 because of the widespread demand for honey—not only in bakery goods but in other foods, as well. Maybe it would be five years before the loss of Institute activity would be noticed—but if the Institute campaign for national publicity is discontinued, there will be sooner or later a decrease in honey publicity, and following that a greatly decreased demand for honey. In years of surplus this will bring discouragement to those who are depending solely upon their honey crop for income.

The Institute should not have to beg for support—it has developed a recipe testing program that has given us honey recipes that can now be used by every housewife. A testing kitchen has been provided—a spotless room with white painted walls—a pleasant place to visit, but bare of

equipment because the few hundred dollars necessary to buy equipment is lacking. Service to you will be limited only because of your apathy and neglect.

Your publicity bureau has carried honey publicity to millions of homes in the United States, a publicity program that will bring about in September and October more than eight million magazine copies telling the public to eat honey. These nationally known magazines—Woman's Home Companion, Saturday Evening Post, and McCall's—will carry an ad for honey that beekeepers individually or collectively could not buy. This means a dollar's worth of advertising for every penny the Institute has spent.

Our American beekeepers should be ashamed to sit idly by and let this great opportunity pass. Not only are you not "playing fair with David," but you are unfair to yourselves—because if the Institute breaks down, your loss will be many times greater than the small amounts you should be paying in for advertising.

In 1936 the Institute printed over 500,000 pieces of literature giving honey recipes. In 1937 the number should run to more than a million and increase indefinitely if you folks were alive to the need of getting this literature before the public.

Having turned the active management of Institute finances over to Miss Willah Goodman, new Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, I feel in a position to talk more direct to our beekeepers than heretofore. I feel absolutely certain that the Institute is not going to be permitted to pass out of existence, because there are a few who appreciate its value enough to continue their support. But this is beside the point—the Institute can be carried on with a staff of two persons, one who knows how to use honey in foods, and a clerk to write letters. But that is not the type of program that the honey industry should have. The Institute staff should be large enough to fulfill all the demands that are made upon it and to produce honey advertising amounting to a million dollar a year. Such a program would

not only make it easier for the beekeepers to sell their present crops, but would make it possible for them to increase their holdings and secure even better incomes.

Now, what are you going to do—let the Institute slowly starve to death or do something to see that it is continued in a satisfactory manner?

Through 1936 no special requests were made for support, but the apathy of the beekeepers has been terrible. On November first when this article is printed it is more than likely that there will not be sufficient money in the treasury to pay October salaries—let alone continuing the publication of necessary pamphlets for distribution of our beekeepers.

While trying to put the Institute on a sound business basis and prevent S.O.S. calls we used our surplus of 1935, more than \$1500 in simply taking care of the demands for service from consumers and producers. We looked for the mail day by day from June to October, hoping that the beekeepers would see the light and send in their memberships, but while many favorable comments came in about the Institute program, too few contained memberships. What is the verdict, Mr. Beekeeper—it's up to you to just take your chances on the future, or pay up and insure the future of a steadily increasing demand for honey, and an increased income for yourself.

—ABJ—

Honey Artic Ice Dried Fruit Candy

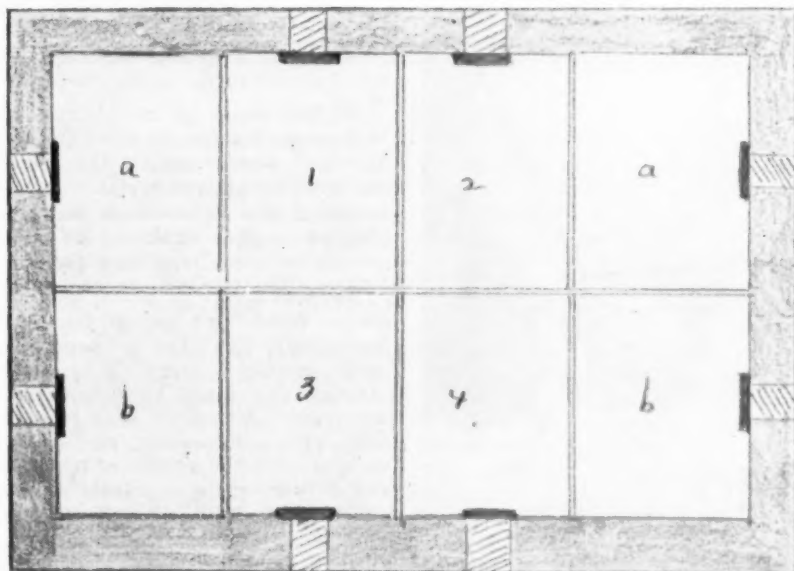
2½ cups honey
¾ cup powdered milk
¾ cup chopped dried figs
1 cup chopped dried apricots
1½ cups melted unflavored plastic
cocoanut fat
¾ cup chopped dried prunes
¾ cup raisins
¾ cup chopped walnuts (if desired)

Add honey to melted fat, add milk powder and salt. Beat until mixture begins to thicken. Add chopped fruit and nuts. Spread on oiled slab to harden. Cut into desired size or shape into bonbons and dip in chocolate. The fruit should not be bone dry; yet avoid excessive moisture.

Helen Davidson,
California.

Pettit's Packing for Eight Colonies

By Morley Pettit,
Ontario.



MORLEY PETTIT, of Ontario, writes about a method of packing which he has used with success. Eight colonies are accommodated in one case. They are set with the frames running the same way to make a uniform block of hives for casing. The four middle hives are on their own bottomboards. The end hives (a and b) are removed from their bottomboards and placed on rims nailed to the bottom of the case, arranged so entrances are provided near the ends of the hives. [In our illustration we have the end entrances too near the middle of the end hives. They should be closer to the corners, toward the long walls of the case. Our mistake.—Ed.]

"All eight colonies may easily be examined in spring before removal from their packing. We had the best wintering in sheltered locations with not more than eight inches of packing on top of the hives.

"The big cases are made collapsible for convenience in handling. They are also handy for the storage of packing material. However since we began using the large cases in 1912, we have slowly found ourselves changing to the quadruple type with bottomboards for the colonies built into the bottom of the case. We can pack a yard in much less time when we do not have to fit bridges to bottomboards but have them already built in.

"You will note, from the sketch, that the frames of the end hives run across the entrance, instead of in the usual way. For some reason the bees seem to winter better when the frames are in this position, per-
haps

because the incoming air does not get a direct sweep through the hives as it does with frames in the usual position.

"There is much argument for cases like the quadruple or larger, and yet I am compelled to admit that we get

better wintering in single cases. Also, in spite of the theoretical advantages of keeping the bees in the winter cases in spring until all cold weather is past, we find, if the location is well sheltered from winds, that early removal does not matter. In fact, when packages are installed in late April (Ontario), we leave surplus winter cases stacked along the fence and set the hives out, facing south, with contracted entrances.

"Shelter from wind is after all the main point in good winter protection and it is almost as important in summer. I have had a crop lost and the apiary almost ruined by having it in the middle of a windy field."

—ABJ—

Honey Snaps

- 1 cup honey
- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons soda
- 1 tablespoon cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 5 to 6 cups flour
- 2 tablespoons warm water

Cream sugar and butter, add honey, beating well. Add soda dissolved in warm water. Sift 2 cups flour with other dry ingredients three times and add to first mixture. Add enough more flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin on slightly floured board. Cut in desired shape and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 4 or 5 dozen.

Helen Davidson,
California.

—ABJ—

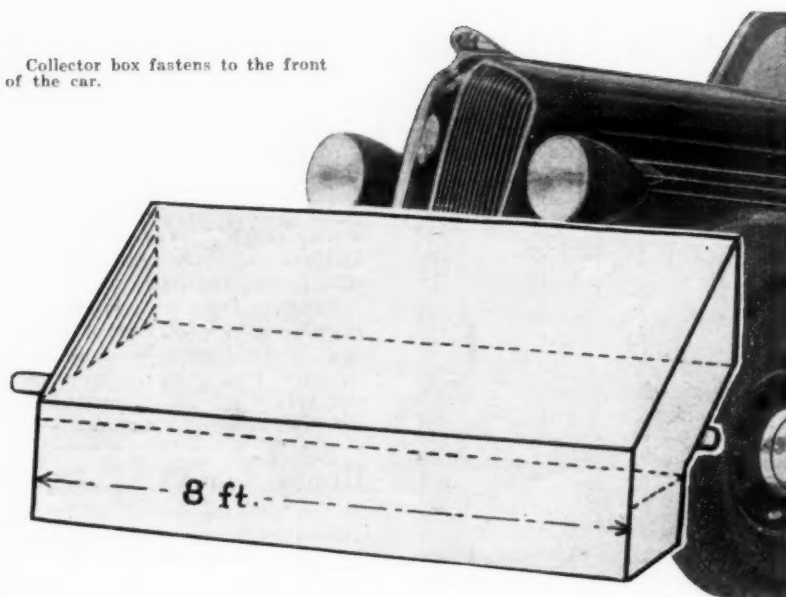
Multiple Packing, With Top Entrances, in Minnesota



GEORGE SEASTREAM, of Minnesota, (Illinois folks will remember George) sends this picture of his way of packing in a cold climate. He has had twenty-two years, trial and error, in wintering, and arrives with a top entrance, pro-

tecting material on top and sides, with half height snow fence to hold the sides, outside a tar paper case. Shelter from wind of course. Last winter bees had no flight from October until the 6th of April and still they came out fine.

Collector box fastens to the front of the car.



New Sweet Clover Seed Collector

By Penn G. Snyder,
Ohio.

MOST farmers located in the eastern and north central states who have attempted to reap and thresh clover seed will tell you their experience is that it did not pay them. The seed recovered rarely paid for the labor costs. Not that the plants did not produce sufficient seed but that it shatters out so easily that most of the seed is lost in the handling. For this reason most of the

farmers in these sections buy all the sweet clover seed they plant. If an easy method could be worked out to gather the seed which they produce there is little doubt more sweet clover seed would be planted. This would result in a larger acreage planted which would give more bloom in these sections for the bees to work on.

Mr. Fred B. Orr, of Chillicothe, the

ex-president of the Ohio State Beekeepers' Association was born on a farm and today is a progressive farmer and beekeeper.

At the annual winter meeting of the Ohio State in Columbus, Mr. Orr exhibited a light weight wooden hopper which he had made and used successfully in gathering ripe standing sweet clover seed.

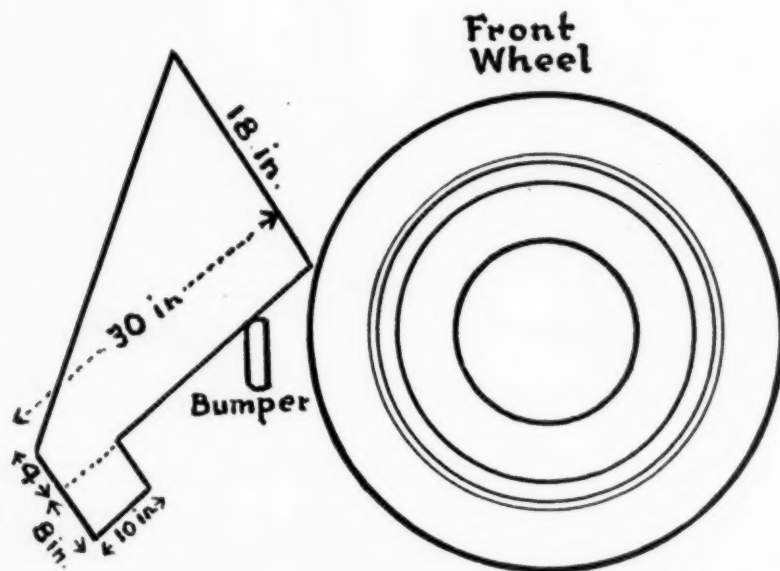
Mr. Orr stated he and his man had been preparing for the threshing outfit which were expected the following day. By noon everything was in readiness and as no work had been planned for that afternoon he looked around for something they could do.

He saw some 15 acres of sweet clover which had but a few hogs pasturing it which had not been damaged to any extent. In walking through the patch he found there was quite a lot of dry seed ready to fall when disturbed. He figured necessity was the mother of invention and proceeded to construct a trial outfit which would collect the ripe seed.

He had some of the one-quarter inch three-ply wood which he had bought at second-hand and from this he constructed a light weight trough-like affair in a few minutes, and after fastening it on the bumper of an old car he started operations. He soon learned it was necessary to find the correct speed to get results and at last decided that the speed should not be under 9 or over 10 miles per hour. It was also necessary to find the correct distance above the ground the hopper should be placed. This was found to be with this patch about one foot above the ground. This will probably vary with the heaviness of growth and the height the clover has reached.

After about four hours' work for the two of them he found he had fifteen sacks of good dry, clean seed ready to store in the barn. He had only covered one-half of the field and had only shaken off the dry ripe seed. Naturally, weather permitting, he could have gone over the field on several successive weeks or periods and possibly duplicated the quantity of seed gathered several times.

It might be a good thing for a commercial beekeeper who had much sweet clover growing in his locality to construct such a box, show some progressive farmer how to operate it and then loan it out to different farmers in the locality of his apiaries. The cost would be almost nil. Also the implement and method should be brought to the attention of the Federal County Agents. Mr. Cunningham, County Agent for Montgomery County, Ohio, was very interested in my description of it and promised to investigate it.



Here are the details. It is easy to construct and use this seed collector.



By G. H. Cale

WHAT a comeback! Sweet clover, dead, forlorn, brown and forgotten in July, came back again with a rush in August for a second honey-flow. The quality is just as good, foundation drawn just about as readily as in the first flow which started in June and continued through until July 1st.

It wasn't a matter of rainfall but cooler nights. There seemed to be plenty of sub-surface moisture due to heavy snows and a long winter so the roots were down where the water was.

So, a short honey crop was in the end a fairly good one. In some places it was a bumper crop. In our own apiaries a 70-pound average finally became about 100 to 120 depending on the yard. Quite a surprise and a matter for thanksgiving.

— o —

The use of two queens in one hive seems to get a share of perennial attention. Apparently some thought to this subject has been done in at least one of the government field stations. We hope to see a report of it later in one of the magazines.

The question with me has always been will a colony which by some hocus-pocus, is headed by two queens and kept that way, produce more than the honey which would be produced independently by two colonies, each headed with one of the two queens. In other words, what is the value of it if the total crop is no more than what would be produced by two colonies?

Then again, how about the addition of supers to an over-populous colony filled with a multitude of bees from two rapidly laying mothers? Would not the equipment soon reach gigantic proportions requiring a stepladder or overhanding?

If it is possible with two queens to secure more than twice the crop of two independent colonies with the same queens, then, of course, there is something to it.

Queens are important. We preach and write and talk about that subject all the time. A colony is no better than the queen that makes it. A set of combs, valuable as they are; a hive as new and nice as it may be are of no value whatsoever unless a good queen is back of a multitude of bees to fill the combs with honey. Remember "The queen is the soul of the colony."

Sweet clover not only came back for a second flow but those dead sprouts of spring planted seed which had sprouted and made such fine growth up to the hot weather of July and August, came back again green and nice in many fields in September and October so that possibly this wonderful plant may have sprung two surprises on us this year, a second flow and a fall comeback with its rainbow promise for next season. It's a wonderful honey plant. Hope agriculture, if it finds a substitute, will not turn to any less valuable plant.

We can console ourselves with the fact that in the last ten years the spread of sweet clover has been miraculous and during these drought years it has proved to be so much a life saver, that farmers will be slow to quit it unless there is some plant equally spectacular and advantageous to them in the legume family, about which we know nothing at this time.

— o —

I am frequently impressed with the rapidity with which an apiary deteriorates when it is left alone. A neighbor lady wishing to secure someone to look after her bees told one of our youngsters, who undertook the job, that she once had a hundred colonies. The boy found himself with the management of about fifty which was all that were left of the former complete 100 colonies after a two-year period of neglect.

An apiary left to its own devices will be nothing but empty hives in a five-year period according to my observations. The usual shrinkage in colonies from one year's end to another will be approximately 20 per cent. If American foulbrood is added to swell the losses, the shrinkage may increase to 50 per cent or more in a single year.

— o —

Read this over again, you producers of package bees. It is impossible for us in the North to go on without you. It is equally impossible for you to go on without us. That is why this great Conference at San Antonio should be a brotherly meeting.

Under commercial management, most seasons, some packages are necessary even though divides may be made early in the season or the previous year from colonies on hand. There is seldom enough bees available to make up shrinkage satisfac-

torily. Some beekeepers manage to such a degree in keeping their hives full, that they have more bees than they need. One beekeeper recently told us that he always had a surplus of bees. We have never yet reached that point.

Apparently there are many others who have not either since some of the larger commercial beekeepers in the North now own bees in the South from which to supply their own queens and package bees. This is undertaking the management of two distinct lines of business and is not to our liking.

So, come on, you package boys, keep up the pace. The cry is "More bees, better bees, better queens." Do your share!

Round-Trip Fares to San Antonio			
From	R.T. 30-Day Sleeper Fare	R.T. 30-Day Coach Fare	
New Haven, Conn.	\$75.80	\$55.65	
Mt. Vernon, Conn.	76.90	56.45	
Chicago, Ill.	48.60	36.50	
Hamilton, Ill.	41.70	21.30	
New York, N. Y.	71.40	52.75	
Detroit, Mich.	62.80	45.55	
Toledo, Ohio	59.70	43.50	
Cleveland, Ohio	63.90	46.70	
Columbus, Ohio	55.80	41.30	
Cincinnati, Ohio	48.60	36.50	
Lansing, Mich.	61.10	44.85	
Syracuse, N. Y.	67.05	49.85	
Indianapolis, Ind.	48.60	36.50	
Baltimore, Md.	60.20	45.25	
College Park, Md.	60.20	45.25	
Boston, Mass.	83.50	60.85	
Jersey City, N. J.	71.40	52.75	
Pennington, N. J.	67.70	50.25	
Rochester, N. Y.	66.00	49.15	
Albany, N. Y.	71.40	52.75	
Philadelphia, Pa.	66.00	49.15	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60.20	45.25	
Providence, R. I.	82.60	60.25	
Greenwood, R. I.	82.60	60.25	
Middlebury, Vt.	79.00	57.85	
Richmond, Va.	58.10	43.67	
Rustburg, Va.	67.05	44.05	
Fairmont, W. Va.	60.20	45.25	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	60.20	44.60	
Champaign, Ill.	44.00	33.00	
Lexington, Ky.	46.95	35.41	
Lynn, Mass.	84.00	61.35	
Durham, N. H.	85.00	62.35	
Petersboro, Ont.	81.50	61.20	
Allentown, Pa.	65.60	48.85	

ABJ

Fear Odor Causes Sting

Repeatedly you read that when one is afraid of bees, they are likely to become stung, sooner than otherwise. Here is the reason. When one is frightened, nature manufactures and releases an unusual amount of adrenalin through the system. This throws off an offensive odor like that of formic acid which humans fail to detect but bees dislike. It arouses their ire. Many an otherwise gentle bee will attack when that odor reaches it. I am sure other beekeepers will be interested in this item.

Edgar D. Gehris,
Pennsylvania.

ABJ

Mayan Bees

The Maya Mexicans had bees domesticated before the Spanish Conquest, also dogs and turkeys according to the National Geographic Magazine, November 1935. It would be interesting to know just how they kept bees. Tyler R. Stockwell, California.



Program

International Beekeepers' Conference Crockett Hotel, San Antonio, Texas November 22, 23, 24, 25, 1936.

The exhibits, cookery contest, and all programs will be given in Crockett Hotel.

Sunday, November 22.

- 10:00 a.m.—Registration, Crockett Hotel Lobby. Final arranging of exhibits.
- 2:30 p.m.—Exhibits and social gathering in Crockett Hotel Lobby. Sight-seeing trips arranged at the pleasure of the visitors.
- 8:00 p.m.—Special services for beekeepers at First Presbyterian Church, Pastor Dr. P. B. Hill.

Monday, November 23.

Southern Beekeeping States Federation Day.

- 8:30 a.m.—Registration, Crockett Hotel.
- 9:00 a.m.—Committee Meetings.
- 9:00-10:30 a.m.—Group Organization Meetings.
- 10:30 a.m.—Opening General Session—Dr. F. L. Thomas, presiding.
- Welcome to San Antonio, Fred Mally, Bexar County Agricultural Agent.
- Welcome to Texas, Roy S. Weaver, president Texas Beekeepers' Association.
- Responses: V. G. Milum for American Honey Producers' League, H. F. Wilson, for American Honey Institute, R. E. Foster for Southern Beekeeping States Federation.
- Introduction of Foreign Visitors, Rev. Francis Jager, Mounds, Minnesota.
- Address, A. B. Gooderham, Ontario, Canada.
- Address, A. Vallatan, Sidi Slimane, Morocco, North Africa.
- Address, J. T. Arbide, Mexico City.
- Address, H. E. Coffey, Honolulu, T. H.
- 11:30-2:30—Inspection of exhibits and social hours.
- 2:30 p.m.—Business Session—Dr. F. L. Thomas, presiding.

The President's Address.
The Problems of the Southern States and the Next Move Toward Their Solution. Dr. Warren Whitcomb, Jr., Southern States Bee Culture Laboratory, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

California Bee Laws and Regulations, R. R. McLean, Agricultural Commissioner, San Diego, California.

General Discussion, Leaders in the discussion to be named at opening of session from those present.

Reports of Committees. Election of officers and selection of next meeting place for Southern Beekeeping States Federation.

- 4:00-4:30 p.m.—Group Meetings.
- 4:40-8:00 p.m.—Exhibits, social hours, and sight-seeing trip.
- 8:00 p.m.—Beekeepers' Buzz—F. W. Muth, Chief Drone; C. E. Heard, Chief Sting-picker.

The Defense of the Drone, M. E. Barby, Zephyrhills, Florida.
Short Addresses and Entertainment by beekeepers for beekeepers. Entertainment stunts arranged by members Texas State Beekeepers' Association.

Tuesday, November 24.

American Honey Institute Day.

- 8:00-9:00 a.m.—Registration, Crockett Hotel Lobby.
- 9:00 a.m.—Committee Meetings of all sections.
- 9:00-10:30 a.m.—Judging Honey Contest Exhibit.
- 10:30 a.m.—General Joint Session—R. H. Keltz, Lansing, Michigan, presiding.
- Address of Welcome, President, San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.
- Response, Lewis Parks, Watertown, Wis.
- Report of Institute's Progress by Committee Chairmen. Executive Committee, G. C. Lewis, chairman, Water-

town, Wis. Board of Directors, L. C. Dadant, secretary, Hamilton, Ill. (It is hoped that all members of the Board of Directors will be in attendance and be on the platform for official introduction by the president.) Finance Committee, H. F. Wilson, chairman, Madison, Wis. Advisory Committee, L. W. Parks, chairman, Watertown, Wis.

12:00-2:30 p.m.—Awarding of Prizes in Cookery Contest.

2:00 p.m.—Business Session—R. H. Keltz, Lansing, Michigan, presiding.

A Short History of the Honey Institute and What It Has Accomplished, Ma-litta F. Jensen, Madison, Wisconsin. General Discussion of the Work of the Honey Institute led by delegates from various states.

The Ability of Honey to Absorb and Retain Moisture and Possible Practical Applications to Promote Great Use of Honey, Dr. R. E. Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

The Value of a Known Sales Policy, Ruth Cooper, Tracy-Locke-Dawson, Inc., Advertising Agency, Dallas, Texas.

The Possibilities for Honey Consumption in the South, Sallie Hill, of the Progressive Farmer, Dallas, Texas.

The Commercial Utilization of Honey, Representative of a national food concern.

The Demands Made by Honey Buyers, Edward Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas. Introducing Winners of 1936 Cookery Contest.

Reports from Committee and Final Business Session American Honey Institute.

5:00-8:00 p.m.—Sight-Seeing Trips arranged to suit convenience of delegates.

8:00 p.m.—Annual Banquet—J. M. Robinson, Auburn, Alabama, toastmaster. Entertaining talent from beekeepers led by C. L. Duax, Chicago, Ill. Mexican Folk Lore Entertainment, native talent.

Exhibits.

1. Commercial Outlets for Honey.
2. Entries to Third National Cookery Contest.
3. Institute Booth—foods prepared with honey, Institute Services, etc. Someone will be on duty at all periods of the day.

Wednesday, November 25.

American Honey Producers' League.

8:00-12:00 n.—Final Registration, Crockett Hotel.

8:00-10:30 a.m.—Final Committee Meetings for all branches.

9:00-10:30 a.m.—Apiary Inspectors of America. (See below.)

10:30 a.m.—General Joint Session—T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas, presiding.

Address of Welcome, C. K. Quin, Mayor of San Antonio.

Response, Chas. E. Reese, State Apiarist, Ohio.

The Interstate Movement of Bees, W. E. Anderson, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Honey Bees and Fire Blight, Dr. E. F. Phillips, Ithaca, New York.

Responsibility of the South in Relation to Package Bees, E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Appointment of Committees. (Auditing Committee; Life Membership Committee; Resolutions Committee; Nominating Committee; with Official Delegates of affiliated Associations.)

Reading of Minutes of Last Convention. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Standing Committees. (Legislative Committee, Committee on Beeswax Tariff.)

12:30-2:00 p.m.—Exhibits and Social Hour in Hotel Lobby.

2:00 p.m.—Business Session—T. W. Burleson, presiding.

The Problem of Developing a Strain of Honeybees Resistant to A.F.B., J. I. Hambleton, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland.

Discussion of Honey Marketing Methods led by Dr. M. C. Tanquary, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Report of Committee on Legislation, Kenneth Hawkins, Watertown, Wisconsin.

General Discussion of Legislative Matters.

Discussion relative to plans of the American Honey Producers' League for the coming year.

4:00 p.m.—Final Business, reports on committees and election of officers American Honey Producers' League.

4:00-4:30 p.m.—Final Sessions with Committees, various groups.

4:30-6:00 p.m.—Reception and tea for delegates and visitors under the direction of B. I. Solomon at the A. I. Root Co., factory and salesroom, 537 S. Flores St.

Special Group Meetings.

APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA

Monday, November 23.

9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Registration at Crockett Hotel, Lobby.

Tuesday, November 24.

8:30 a.m.—Registration, Crockett Hotel Lobby.

9:00 a.m.—Organization Meeting—R. E. Foster, president, Florida.

Report of Secretary, Thos. Atchison, Montgomery, Alabama.

Appointment of Committees.

Assignment of Subjects.

Discussion of Uniform Inspection Laws in All States.

Wednesday, November 25

8:30 a.m.—Registration, Crockett Hotel Lobby.

9:00-10:30 a.m.—Business Session—R. E. Foster, Gainesville, Florida, presiding.

Regulations Covering Shipment of Package Bees, general discussion.

A National Inspector Working Under the Federal Bureau, general discussion.

Interstate Movement of Bees on Combs, general discussion.

2:30 p.m.—Business Session.

Round Table Discussion by State Commissioners of Agriculture, led by Hon. Harry D. Wilson, of Louisiana.

Work of the State Plant Boards in Relation to Beekeeping, Dr. Wilmon Newell, Gainesville, Florida.

4:30 p.m.—Final Committee Reports.

QUEEN BREEDERS AND BEE SHIPPERS

Monday, November 23.

8:00-5:00 p.m.—Registration, Lobby Crockett Hotel.

All sessions will be held in U.C.T. Room, Crockett Hotel.

9:00-9:30 a.m.—Committee Appointments. Organization Meeting.

2:00 p.m.—J. M. Robinson, Auburn, Alabama, presiding.

Marketing Agreement, R. P. Taylor, Chief of the General Crops Section AAA.

Discussion, Work of the Control Committee led by J. W. Newton, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Discussion, How to Strengthen the Marketing Agreement, led by W. E. Harrell, Haynesville, Alabama.

Work of Our Control Committee, J. E. Wing, Cottonwood, California.

Protection of the Public from Dishonest Advertisers, Thos. Atchison, Montgomery, Alabama.

Tuesday, November 24.

9:00 a.m.—Final Committee Reports.

MARKETING AGREEMENT CONTROL COMMITTEE.

Monday, November 23.

8:00 a.m.—All meetings in U.C.T. Room, Crockett Hotel, Lobby Floor.

8:30 a.m.—Registration and Committee Conference.

2:00 p.m.—Meeting with Queen Breeders and Bee Shippers.

Tuesday, November 24.

8:30 a.m.—Registration.

9:00 a.m.—Committee Conference.

2:00 p.m.—Meeting with American Honey Institute.

Wednesday, November 25.

9:00 a.m.—Final Business Session. Committee Reports.

2:30 p.m.—Meeting with American Honey Producers' League.

TEXAS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Registration, Lobby, Crockett Hotel.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Business Session, Roy S. Weaver, Navasota, presiding.
Report of Secretary, H. B. Parks, San Antonio.
Short Business Session and Committee Reports.

Adios.

— 0 —

Iowa Association at Ames November 11-13.

The Iowa Association will hold its annual meeting during the Beekeeping Short Course at Iowa State College, Ames, November 11, 12 and 13 in connection with the State Horticultural Society and affiliated organizations in their annual get-together.

This will be the 25th anniversary of the Iowa Association and plans are being made for a jubilee. Part of the program will probably be given over to the Old Settlers' Reunion.

Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Federal Bee Culture Field Station at Laramie, Wyoming, will be one of the principal speakers. Dr. Farrar has been engaged actively in research work on production problems. It will have a wealth of material for Iowa producers.

Dr. O. W. Park, in charge of the research work in disease resistance, will give a summary of the second year's operations. Iowa beekeepers have shown great interest in this undertaking.

Plan to spend as much time at Ames during these three days as possible.

F. B. Paddock,
Secretary.

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DeKalb-Kane Meeting

One thing is noticeable at the meetings the writer has attended and that is that the beekeepers' wives are coming more and more into prominence. There is scarcely a meeting but what the number of ladies there equals the number of men. And so it was at the DeKalb-Kane County meeting held in the Forest Reserve one mile west of Elburn, Illinois, on August 9.

A fine group of beekeepers and their wives and a fine picnic and enjoyable time all around.

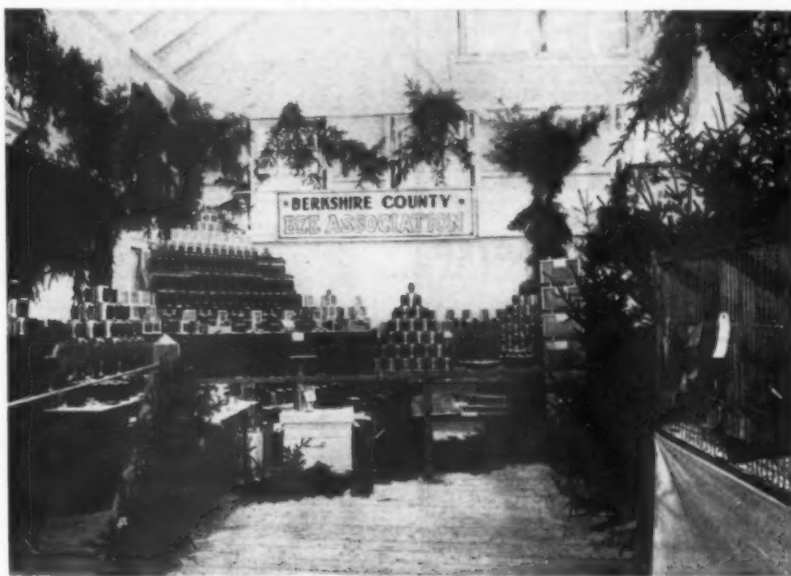
Again the spotted conditions of the honey crop with one beekeeper reporting a bumper crop and another not far away only half to three-fourths crop.

Honey apparently everywhere is extremely fine and almost water white in color and heavy in body. No danger from fermenting honey for this year unless it is a later crop.

A very fine afternoon program was held and livened up particularly by the distribution of prizes in different ways.

Although Kane and DeKalb Counties have had no rain from May 17 to August 9, sweet clover had been a saver in that it had yielded even in the driest weather, the flow lasting only a short period in mornings and evenings during the hottest time.

Berkshire County Association



ON February 6, 1936, the beekeepers of Berkshire County, Massachusetts were called together by Deputy Inspector John Van de Poele. The main purpose of the meeting was to organize the beekeepers of the county. Mr. Van de Poele had success in the other counties in the state and ours being the last we received quite a pep talk. Several of the larger beekeepers were in favor of the plan to organize and had been trying to organize for nearly a year but without much success until someone of importance came along to get others enthused. From the first the association that was formed was a success. We drew up a constitution making it short and to the point, of course we made our mistakes some of which we are straightening out, others will be taken care of at our first meeting in 1937. Our main mistake was having meetings every month but to date we can not complain as we have had very good attendance ranging between 26 and 38 at each meeting and our membership has gradually increased until we have 42 members with others interested. Of course, this perhaps seems small but when one considers that the county has 300 beekeepers, the majority have but two or three colonies and the largest 150. The man with only a few colonies as a rule isn't too interested.

We have been very fortunate in having for our president the county inspector, Mr. Ivan Rawson, and we have to date been able to obtain several good speakers, who have donated their time to help us get onto the right trail, E. T. Cary and

W. Severson both of New York state and Mr. Shaw of Massachusetts State College. The film, "Realm of the Honeybee," went over in good shape.

The object of the association is for the advancement of apiculture and the mutual help of its members. This of course is a herculean task with beekeeping in as bad shape as in Massachusetts. Appropriations are very small in the county, \$100 for 300 beekeepers, we receive plenty of promises but they don't amount to much.

In August we had our first outing and picnic held at Highlawn Farm in Lee with 68 present and each family a basket lunch. We had a number of prizes for games, etc. Four members furnished 3 queens, 2 subscriptions to American Bee Journal, hive tools, veils, writing paper and small articles for children.

September 29 to October 3 we had a display at the Great Barrington Fair. The display was the largest ver to be shown in Massachusetts. It consisted of 2600 pounds of honey, bee equipment, 2 observation hives, frames showing progress made by bees and other small articles of interest. We distributed over 1000 leaflets of honey recipes. The total cost to the association was less than \$7 and each contributor had a chance to sell his own honey taking turns covering two small stands. No honey was sold from the display. The display would have been larger if we could have had space. It was the most talked of display on the grounds.

William V. Kibby, Secretary,
1645 W. Hausotonic Street,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

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Package Bees
for 1937 Better book your order early and be sure of getting bees when you want them.
THE CROWVILLE APIARIES
ROUTE 1 WINNSBORO, LOUISIANA

Old Monterrey



IF you attend the meeting at San Antonio and take the trip into Mexico, you will probably see just such a peaceful scene in the old city of Monterrey as is shown by this postal which was sent us by Dr. Park and Field Editor Pellett during their

stay in Texas the past winter while obtaining queens for the disease resistant experiment work in Iowa. A trip into Mexico, which we understand is priced at \$40.00, will be one of the worthwhile events of the convention.

—ABJ—

Annual California Convention December 2, 3 and 4.

The annual convention of the California State Beekeepers' Association will be held in San Bernardino on December 2, 3 and 4, or just following the big convention in Texas. Those from the East or Middlewest who would like to continue on to California after the International Meeting in Texas will be more than welcome.

One interesting feature of the convention will be the display of a number of portable extracting outfits, as well as new and old bee equipment. This alone will attract many beekeepers and be a valuable portion of the convention.

J. E. Eckert.

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Lower Illinois Valley Meeting

Sunday, September 20 was a delightful day and the lower Illinois Valley meeting shows a delightful spot for their gathering. It was at the Salem State Park just outside of Petersburg, Illinois. Some fifty folks were there gathered for a bounteous noonday spread and a pleasant time with program afterwards.

Mr. V. G. Milum of the University of Illinois discussed wintering problems. Mr. M. G. Dadant explained the use of carbolic acid in removing honey and also discussed late fall requeening.

Mr. C. L. Duax reported on his inspection work and also gave report on exhibits at the Illinois State Fair and at the International Horticultural Exposition in Chicago.

Mrs. Palmer made a very nice talk on honey in school lunches and had an exhibit of baked ham, different honey spreads, etc.

Wesley Osborn talked on the American Honey Institute.

All in all it was a very delightful meeting and the lower Illinois Valley folks are planning on making the Salem Park assembly a yearly affair.

The officers of the association are Leonard Robbins, president; Ellis Henderson, Wm. Downs and Virgil Locke, vice presidents; V. Peifer, secretary and W. W. Osborn, treasurer.

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Oregon State Meeting.

The Oregon State Beekeepers' Association will hold its meeting in Portland, December 7 and 8. Prof. R. H. Kely of Michigan will be the guest speaker. An interesting program has been planned.

H. A. Scullen,
Secretary.

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Piatt County Meeting (Illinois)

The Piatt County Association met at the home of Secretary Stevenson, Deland, Saturday, September 19th, with fifty in attendance and much interest. There was a program of instrumental music by the Bennet Orchestra, singing by the crowd, remarks by President Smith, a reading by Mrs. Honselman of Bement, a talk by Ralph McInnes of Deland on the association and its benefits resulting in the addition of several new members. There was also music by a male quartette.

S. O. Stevenson and Mrs. Norvill accompanied by Mrs. Lemay also sang. Three girls from Monticello sang and tap-danced.

There was a round table discussion on "Do you favor these meetings each month?" "Do you get any benefits from them?" "Do you favor refreshments?" It was agreed to continue the meetings the third Saturday night of each month and have good meals and a good attendance.

[This is the type of enjoyment meeting which is coming to the front more and more every year. It is the only thing that will bring out the crowd. Congratulations to Piatt County!—Ed.]

— o —

Fulton County (Illinois) at Liverpool.

October 8th; a fish fry dinner contributed by a member at Liverpool. Twenty-five in attendance. County Advisor Watt in charge of meeting. Speakers Inspector Duax and L. C. Dadant of Hamilton. The chief topic of conversation was American foulbrood. Duax asked beekeepers to see their representatives and senators to have the appropriation for inspectors increased in the next two years.

Beekeepers report a fair crop of honey from sweet clover and some fall honey. Liverpool is about twelve miles directly south of Canton on the Illinois River. The bottom is very wide. There is a big state game preserve there and the fall flow is sure to be good.

— o —

Louisiana State Meeting

The Louisiana State Beekeepers' Meeting was held at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, on August 15 and proved to be one of the biggest meetings ever held in the state. It was presided over by G. W. Bohne, president, who gave an address.

E. C. Bessonnet, the secretary, described the work of the Institute and spoke in favor of a generous support of it.

Other speakers were E. G. Le-Stourgeon of the Beekeepers' Item; J. M. Robinson, secretary of the Control Committee of the Queen Breeders.

Honorable Harry D. Wilson of the State Department of Agriculture of Louisiana was present, as was also W. E. Anderson, State Inspector.

The Southern Louisiana Bee Field Station located at Baton Rouge was represented.

In the afternoon a trip was made to the queen rearing and package shipping yard of the Garon Bee Company where description was made of methods used.

All in all, it was one of the highlights of recent Louisiana beekeeping.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The BRAND Capping Melter

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THE INTERNATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE
NOV. 22 to 25, at the CROCKETT HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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BUSY BEE BRAND
NON-SAG, TRUE BASE ANGLE
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"STOOD THE TEST THROUGH THE HEAT,
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for strong colonies

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of American Bee Journal, published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois, for October 1, 1936.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
 County of Hancock, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. G. Dadant, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the American Bee Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, rendered by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publishers, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

Editor, C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Managing editor, G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Ill.

Business manager, M. G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

2. That owners are:

American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill., owned by

C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

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That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

(Signed) M. G. DADANT,
 Business Manager American Bee Journal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of September, 1936.

MINNIE KING,
 Notary Public.

My commission expires Nov. 18, 1937.

SELECT UNTESTED
"St. Romain's Honey Girl"
 ITALIAN QUEENS—50c each.
 "St. Romain's Honey Girl" Apiaries
 Hamburg, Louisiana.

Bronx Beekeepers Meet November 8th.

The November meeting of the Bronx County Beekeepers' Association will be held at the apiary of our vice president, Mr. Henry Kroger, 3661 Eden Terrace, Bronx, N. Y. Henry is one of the founders of this association; is a big fellow and does everything in a BIG way. Mr. Kroger has had the honeybee at heart since he was a boy over in Europe and has had a lot of real experience both here and abroad. He is one of the best beekeepers in the county and practices the two queen method of management, producing large crops of honey. Come to this meeting and let Henry tell you how he does it. November 8th is the date. Two o'clock Sunday afternoon.

This meeting will take the form of a confab which seems quite popular at present at beekeepers' meetings. The Executive Board will suggest a topic in Bee Culture and invite the members to present their opinion on the subject. It promises to be a very interesting meeting in as much as some of the members are taking the course in beekeeping from Cornell University and therefore can speak with authority.

The suggestion has been advanced that we hold a semi-monthly meeting on an evening to be decided on at our Sunday meeting, for the purpose of having round table conferences and sociability.

Our last meeting was well attended despite the inclement weather. Mr. Hansen of Pearl River gave us an informal talk on queen introduction and wintering, and Mrs. Masek served honey-way cake and honey sweetened drinks.

Our host for November has been married about three years now and has a beautiful baby boy, and of course, like all good beekeepers is bringing it up as a Honey Baby; and what a "honey." The Dr. discouraged Henry in the use of honey as a milk modifier for the baby's bottle but Henry having the welfare of his baby at heart and knowing that honey was the most natural sweet procurable went against the doctor's orders and the results have been in the baby's favor. Henry K., Jr., has never had a taste of sugar, and has a "honey" of a disposition. Unlike Paul Revere, Henry and the Mrs. have no midnight walk and won't have as long as Henry can produce enough honey to sweeten the baby's bottle of milk and its disposition. Good luck Henry.

We invite beekeepers from other states and counties to attend our meetings. Long Island, Westchester, Brooklyn beekeepers, come up and see us some time.

John S. Ferguson, Secretary,
 150 West 78th Street,
 New York, N. Y.

Indiana Convention Week of November 15th.

Although the exact days are not now available, the Indiana State Beekeepers' Association intends to hold its annual convention at Indianapolis during the week of November 15. The Monthly News Letter of the Association, issued by Secretary Starkey from Indianapolis, will carry exact dates for members some time soon.

Among the speakers from out of state will be Henry Dadant of Dadant & Sons and Editor Cale of American Bee Journal. Local talent will be abundant also. This is a two-day meeting. For full particulars write Jas. E. Starkey, Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana.

— o —

Rock River Valley Meeting on September 30.

The meeting of the Rock River Valley Beekeepers' Association was held at the delightfully pictorial city of Oregon, Illinois.

There was a good crowd present.

Some of the speakers were C. L. Duax, state inspector; M. G. Dadant, S. S. Claussen and R. M. Gober.

Mrs. R. M. Gober spoke on honey cooking and Mrs. S. S. Claussen on the American Honey Institute.

For the ensuing year, the following officers were elected: S. S. Claussen, president; Mrs. R. M. Gober and Mrs. S. S. Claussen, vice-presidents; and R. M. Gober, secretary and treasurer.

—ABJ—

That "New Bee"

Uncle Eli Pedger, of Coon Lake, Iowa, dropped in the other day on one of his periodic trips to California. Uncle Eli was in a lather because he believes he is acquainted with a man who has crossed his bees with lightning bugs so they can gather honey at night.

"Sometimes," Eli says, "the bees wander into the flower garden and make it so light that it looks like morning. When he gets up he finds it is only a little after midnight."

T. B. Stockwell,
 California.

—ABJ—

Honey Orangeade

For each serving use:

6 tablespoons orange juice
 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 2 tablespoons honey

Mix fruit juices and honey thoroughly. Then add 1 cup iced or charged water. Fill tea glasses with cracked ice, pour over mixture and let stand 3 minutes before serving.

(Received from L. H. McDonald, California and clipped from the "Rural Press.")

Illinois State Report

The 1935 annual report of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association has just come out. It is the thirty-fifth annual report. It was compiled by Edwin F. Peterson, Secretary of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association and comprises some 140 pages.

Besides a complete report of the annual meeting, it has a number of articles as well as a report of the Chief Apiary Inspector and his deputies.

The principal item of importance we believe is the variation in the amount of bee disease existing in different parts of Illinois. Some sections where inspection has been thoroughly organized and carried on for a number of years, the infection rate has dropped to as low as 1 per cent whereas in other sections where inspection has been spasmodic the infection runs as high as 10 to 12 per cent.

Displays and premiums at the fair are also included as well as a code of rules and standards for judging.

—ABJ—

Sulphur for Bee Moth

Here is a way of killing bee moth that I have not seen mentioned in any of the bee journals. It is effective, inexpensive and requires little labor. Here it is:

Stack up the supers outside five or six high and place an empty hive body on the top. Make all joints reasonably tight and cover tightly. Next, get a good fire going in your smoker and sprinkle about a teaspoonful of sulphur over the hot coals. Work the smoker until blue smoke appears and puff the top hive body full of the gas. This gas, sulphur di-oxide, while warm is lighter than the air but when cooled is two times as heavy as the air and therefore will pass down, killing all moth, larvae and pupa. During warm weather the combs should be gassed about every two weeks.

E. S. Miller,
Indiana.

—ABJ—

Southern Cup Cakes

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup honey
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1/4 teaspoon soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon mace
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly, add honey and well beaten eggs, mix well. Sift dry ingredients three times and add them alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Mix well. Bake in greased muffin tins in a quick oven (400° F.) for 20 minutes.

Helen Davidson,
California.

GARON'S PACKAGE BEES & QUEENS FOR 1937

Now that the 1936 season has come to a close, let us all send our contributions to American Honey Institute in order to further our individual interests in the great bee industry.

We anticipate great demands for both package bees and queens next spring. We have solidified our business all along the line; the quality, quantity and our working forces. We solicit your orders.

GARON BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, La.

The Atlantic



the home of Wonderful Food

Every advantage of a fine hotel is yours when you stay at Hotel Atlantic, Chicago.

450 Rooms

from \$2.00	from \$1.50
with Bath	with Bath
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CHICAGO

Clark St., at Jackson Blvd.

JENSEN'S APIARIES

Bid you a Hearty Welcome to come to the big Intern'l Beekeepers' Conference

to be held in San Antonio, Texas, November 22 to 25, and extend to you an invitation to visit us on your way going or coming back. Due to our state's extensive road building program, some detours may be encountered, but no roads will be blockaded that you cannot easily reach us. Being on Highways Miss. No. 25, and U. S. No. 45, and also being served by Greyhound Bus Lines, and Mobile & Ohio R. R. and remotely removed from flood menace, we are not isolated.

Come south this winter and learn some of the reasons for our adoption of Dixie as a place to live and die in.

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Home of "Magnolia State" Italians

"EAT HONEY" STICKERS

To paste on your letters, envelopes and packages. A constant honey advertisement. White letters on 1/8"x2" red paper—"Eat Honey"—Gummed for use. 1000, 40c. 100, 20c. Postpaid.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, HAMILTON, ILLINOIS



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"Exceline Jars"... range in size from
½ pound to 4 pounds.



"Tall Cylinder Jars"... range in size from
1¼ oz. (individual service) to 3 pounds.



"Skyline Jars"... range in size from
½ pound to 4 pounds.



"Beehive Jars"... range in size from
½ pound to 2 pounds.

Hazel-Atlas offers a wide list of containers for the honey packer—the Tall Cylinder, the Skyline, the Beehive—and now the new Exceline Jars. All easily packed and labeled. Write for free samples.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.

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WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

On the Great Northwest. Thousands of acres of sweet clover and other honey plants that give honey of high yield and fine quality. Favorable localities—Red River Valley, in Minnesota and North Dakota; Milk River Valley; Lower Yellowstone Valley; Valier Project; Kootenay Valley, in Montana and Idaho; and the Pacific Coast Region, in Oregon and Washington.

Beekeepers in this country are increasing their holdings and new beekeepers are establishing themselves along the Great Northern Railway in these states. Diversified farming and live stock are similarly favored by low cost production.

Write for Free Booklet on beekeeping and farming opportunities, including Low Homeseekers' Round Trip Excursion Rates.

E. C. LEEDY

DEPT. J., GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

BLUE RIBBON PACKAGE BEES

In Season — Write to
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COLUSA, CALIF.

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If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the **AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL**, an informational, instructive 36-page monthly magazine. Sample 15c; 12 months \$1; three years \$2.

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"They Speak for Themselves"

Italians of course! We are told we have the **Best System** in the U. S.

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"The Bee and Honey Man"

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The Leading Bee Journal of the
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Young Bees, Honest Weight, 3-Banded Italians

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agreement prices.

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official organ of

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Write for prices.

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Knight's PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

for next spring — write me.

JASPER KNIGHT, Hayneville, Alabama

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Please Mention the Bee Journal.**

SOLD OUT FOR THE SEASON

Now booking orders for packages for spring delivery.

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FOR SALE**FRUIT, DAIRY AND BEE FARM**

65 hives of bees, 250 supers and extractor, good bearing orchard and lots of small fruit. Good buildings on place. Located on gravel road near hard road, also near lake bottoms. 2 miles south of Bureau, Ill., in Bureau Co.

WALTER I. WRIGHT, PUTNAM, ILL.

Package Bees & Queens

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The Southern beekeeper's own magazine, but read by honey-producers everywhere. Combined with the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

Send \$1.50 and get both magazines for a full year.

BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Tex.

MACK'S QUEENS

Requeen with Mack's queens. Best by test. The strain that will gather those extra pounds of honey. It makes the difference between the Best and the rest. 30 years of experience with bees. We know how to produce good queens and how to ship them.

L. H. McDONALD :: Ceres, California.

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BEE SMOKER**



**For
Over
50
Years**

BEEKEEPERS in many lands have been pleased with this most important tool in Beekeeping. Your Bingham Smoker is offered for sale by numerous dealers.

INSIST ON THE BEST
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We buy white and amber extracted honey. Also Fancy white comb honey.

BEESWAX

We buy wax for cash. Write for shipping tags.

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We render wax from old comb and do the job 100%. Write for prices.

FOUNDATION

We work wax into highest quality comb foundation at very reasonable prices. Send for price list.

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Here is where we shine. Send us your list of requirements. We will quote you good prices.

The Fred W. Muth Co., Cincinnati, Ohio



WALTER T. KELLEY

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

Right Now Is the Time to Buy Your Supplies at the Year's Lowest Prices

Our Material—We manufacture our beehives of clear soft white pine (beehive pine) free from knots, splits and other defects.

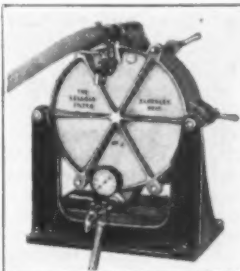
Our Quality—We manufacture only bee supplies, employing men of long experience in their manufacture. We use special built, electrified, high speed beehive machines that turn out our parts rapidly and perfectly.

Our Prices—We publish our own catalogue and set our own low prices. Our prices are always money saving prices.

Bee Comb Foundation Too—We also manufacture bee comb foundation. We will either work your wax into foundation or will sell it to you from stock. We use the latest and most improved machines and processes in our wax manufacture.

(Send us a list of your needs and see what a tremendous saving you can make by buying at this season.)

The WALTER T. KELLEY CO. ♦ Paducah, Ky.

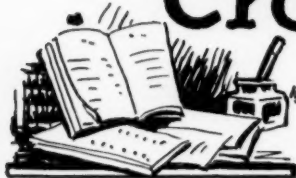
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Crop and Market Report



COMPILED BY M.G. DADANT



For our November Crop and Market page, we asked reporters to answer as follows:

1. How is honey selling locally?
2. Is jobbing demand good? Price holding up?
3. How is the final crop compared to 1935?
4. In what condition are bees going into winter? Stores? Strength?

Honey Selling.

Practically all reports throughout the country give either fair, good or excellent sales of honey and the amount reporting predominately good to excellent sales is high. In other words, honey is selling relatively well for this season of the year especially in view of the fact that the cold weather had not yet hit at the time the reporters sent in their cards.

This is probably due to several conditions among which are included the fact that the economic conditions are better and people are buying more. Added to that the drought has cut down the amount of fruit canned and the amount of fruit available, as well as on vegetable gardens, and housewives are having to seek something else. Naturally honey comes in for its share of the purchase.

In addition, there is the overwhelming influence of the American Honey Institute which has been a cumulative factor in honey sales, not only in the baking and cooking line but its use by the housewife as well. When we see advertising campaigns which have honey, is there any reason why we should not give the Institute a strong endorsement, both financially and morally?

Jobbing Demand.

The jobbing demand still remains strong although we believe that many of the buyers are just now holding off inasmuch as they have purchased their major supply of honey and are rather "choicy" in further purchases. It has always been our idea that bulk sales of honey, preferably should be made before December 1 or held over until perhaps March 1 on account of the lull during the holiday trade and to give an opportunity for the packers to dispose of most of their stocks. In California particularly, we find that the jobbing demand is especially good. It looks like California and the west coast would be able to consume most of the balance of the honey left in those areas. This no doubt has had a great deal to do with the markets in the eastern part of our country.

Prices Holding Up.

Retail prices on honey are not only holding up but they are advancing in proportion to the advance in jobbing and wholesale prices on the same article. As we have stated previously in this magazine, the jobbing prices paid for honey are from 1 cent to 1½ cent above a year ago as a general rule although plenty of honey is being sold and plenty of offers being made at nearly as low as last year's figure. There is no great tendency for honey to drop off in price and a far greater tendency for beekeepers to hold the stock they have on hand now for a satisfactory price.

Some are even holding too high, far higher than we would recommend as a satisfactory price for honey.

Final Crop.

The final crop will probably be considerably greater than we had anticipated when our October issue went to press largely due to the fact that the sweet clover areas of the North participated in a late flow which has in some sections been even a bumper flow and made record crops. This refers particularly to some sections in Minnesota, North Dakota and southern Michigan.

While the rains came in time in other sections so that there was an opportunity for some fall honey, the total crop of fall honey is not going to be very large, particularly in the heartsease and aster sections of the Middle West and plains states. Along the Atlantic coast, the fall honeys are satisfactory.

As a result of final crop figures, it looks like perhaps most of New England would be short of normal, running about 65 per cent to 85 per cent of last year. Northern New York reports a good crop whereas southern New York and Pennsylvania are considerably under last year. The sections which report satisfactory crops, as good or better than last year, are northern New York, southern Michigan, northern and central Minnesota, northwestern North Dakota, southern Montana, Idaho, some sections of Utah and the Atlantic coast states comprising the Virginias, the Carolinas, Florida and Georgia. The west slope of Colorado and northern Wyoming are good also.

In all other states we believe the total crop is going to be considerably less than last year and much below the average. Some of the southern states which are not heavy honey producers such as Mississippi and Alabama report a satisfactory crop, perhaps somewhat larger than last year and Texas may come up to last year's crop. New Mexico may be about normal.

There are some other variations in scattered sections where nearly normal conditions may prevail. This refers to the north half of Indiana, as well as some sections of northern and northwest Iowa.

There is no doubt but what sweet clover has been a life saver this year and that production would have been extremely low had we been back to the old days when we had to rely upon the white clover and other flora.

Condition of Bees.

The condition of bees seems to be normal and perhaps above in most sections of the country. The late flows in some sections following a dry summer have induced the bees to breed heavily in many instances and where supers were left on and the bees were not crowded, there is a possibility of an over supply of bees with a shortage of stores. We recommend that all beekeepers look carefully over their colonies as there is still yet time to feed sugar syrup, to piece out the natural stores or, with the heavy stock of young bees, there will be shortages in food by the time the spring opens. We know of quite a large number of commercial producers who are feeding sugar syrup heavily this fall owing to such a shortage. The quality of stores will be all that can be desired this year and the quality of the bees themselves entering into winter quarters will also be excellent because large numbers of young bees were reared late in the fall. We anticipate, however, that many old queens are being carried over, queens which have had a long breeding season and perhaps are past their best usefulness. It is likely that we may see considerable spring dwindling next year and perhaps swarming because of this.

Summary.

All in all, the crop although better than had been anticipated two or three months ago is far below normal and considerably below last year's crop. It is, however, in most instances a fine grade of honey.

The demand for honey seems to be increasing generally and this year particularly on account of the short fruit crop and we see no reason why the entire crop should not be readily salable at a satisfactory figure. We refer our readers to the opposite page giving suggested prices for honey in different parts of the United States.

Renew Your Subscription

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Iverson Honey Company (Not Inc.)

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Edwin H. Guertin, 201 N. Wells St., Chicago
Extracted Honey bought and sold
Reference: First National Bank of Chicago.

Are You Ready for This Season?

Have you gone over your equipment? Have you plenty supplies? Advertisers in the American Bee Journal will welcome any inquiry sent to them.

SUGGESTED PRICES — F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT

	Crop Compared to 1935	Prospects Season	Honey Selling	Buyers?	Offers	C/L White Extracted	C/L Amber Extracted	C/L No. 1 Comb	10-lb. Retail Extracted	6-lb. Retail Extracted	10-lb. Bulk Comb	6-lb. Bulk Comb	1-lb. Jar Retail	Comb Section Retail	Comb - Case to Grocer	Discount to Grocer	Discount to Jobber
NEW ENGLAND	90%	70%	Good						\$1.60	\$.90				\$.30	\$4-5.00	25%	35%
NEW YORK	75%	40%	Fair			.08	.07	\$3.50	1.50	.90			.25	.25	4-5.00	25%	35%
NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND	110%	50%	Good						1.50	.85			.25	.25	3.75	20%	30%
WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA	110%	80%	Fine		.07				1.40	.75	\$1.50	\$.80	.25	.25	4.00	20%	30%
NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA	130%	100%	Fine						1.30	.70	1.40	.75					
GEORGIA	120%	100%	Good		.06	.07	.05 1/4		1.25	.65	1.45	.75	.25			20%	25%
FLORIDA	130%	100%	Good		.06	.06 1/2-.07	.06-.06 1/2		1.20	.65			.25			20%	30%
ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI	100%	100%	Good			.07	.06-.07		1.25	.65			.20			20%	25%
KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE	40%	20%	Fair						1.45	.65	1.50	.80	.20	.25	4.80	20%	25%
ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA	70%	60%	Slow		.06		.05		1.20	.60	1.50	.80	.20			20%	30%
TEXAS	100%	100%	Fair			.06-.06 1/2	.06		1.20	.65	1.20	.65	.25			20%	30%
NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA	75%	60%	Fair		.05 1/4	.06-.06 1/2			1.00	.50							
PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO	Pa. 60% O. 90% N. 50% S. 80%	40%	Fair			.07-.07 1/2			1.35	.75			.20	.25	4.50	20%	30%
MICHIGAN		50%	Good	Yes	.06 1/2	.07-.07 1/2	.06-.07		1.25	.65			.20	.20	3.75	20%	30%
WISCONSIN	70%	50%	Good	Yes	.06	.07	.06-.07		1.20	.60			.20	.20	3.75	20%	30%
MINNESOTA	85%	50%	Good	Yes	.06-.06 1/2	.06 1/2-.07	.06		1.15	.65			.20	.15	3.40	20%	30%
INDIANA	80%	30%	Fair	Yes	.06 1/2	.07	.06		1.25	.70			.25	.25	3.75	20%	30%
ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI	75%	30%	Fair	Yes	.06	.07	.06 1/4		1.25	.65			.20	.20	3.25	20%	30%
NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA	60%	40%	Good	Yes	.06-.06 1/2	.07		3.25	1.25	.65			.20	.20	3.50	20%	30%
NEBRASKA	60%	25%	Good		.06	.07			1.25	.65			.25	.30	3.50	20%	30%
KANSAS, OKLAHOMA	50%	30%	Slow			.07			1.30	.70			.25	.20	3.60	20%	32%
MONTANA, WYOMING, COLORADO	80%	80%	Fair		.06 1/4	.06 1/4-.06 1/2	.06		1.15	.60			.15	.15	3.25	20%	30%
IDAHO	150%	100%	Slow	Yes	.06	.06-.06 1/2	.06	3.25	1.00	.50			.20	.17	3.25	20%	27%
UTAH, NEVADA	120%	100%	Good	Yes	.06	.06-.06 1/2	.05 1/4	3.00	1.00	.55			.20	.18	3.10	20%	26%
WASHINGTON, OREGON	120%	100%	Good		.07	.07		3.25	1.10	.60			.20	.20	3.25	15%	25%
CALIFORNIA	50%	50%	Fine	Yes	.06-.06 1/2	.06-.07	.06	3.00	1.00	.55			.20	.20	3.25	15%	25%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	80%	50%	Good	Yes		.10			1.50	.85			.25				
ONTARIO	80%	80%	Good			.08			1.00	.55							
SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, ALBERTA	90%	100%	Good			.09			1.00	.55							

The BEEKEEPER'S EXCHANGE

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department, it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are seven cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers, we require references of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease, or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

BEEES AND QUEENS

ITALIAN Queens. Northern bred, for Northern conditions.

Eugene Gordon, Hershey, Nebraska.

"SHE-SUITS-ME" QUEENS. See page 155 of March number. Send for circular.

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

ITALIAN and Caucasian queens. Guaranteed to please. Weaver Apiaries, Navasota, Tex.

CAUCASIAN PACKAGE BEES. Booking orders now for 1937 delivery.

P. B. Skinner Bee Co., Greenville, Ala.

THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS 75c each, any number. Alamance Bee Company, Geo. Elmo Curtis, Mgr., Graham, N. C.

HONEY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Northern white extracted and comb honey.

M. W. Cousineau, Moorhead, Minn.

CHOICE Michigan Clover Honey. New 60's.

David Running, Filion, Michigan.

HONEY FOR SALE—Any kind, any quantity. The John G. Paton Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—Well ripened clover honey, car lot or local shipments. Will be pleased to submit sample. THE COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSN., 1324 Market St., Denver, Colorado.

HONEY PACKERS—Write us for prices and samples on California and Western honeys. We stock all varieties. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 108 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—Extracted honey in new 60's. H. Blitz, P.O. Box 3438, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TUPELO HONEY—Will not granulate. Barrels, new 60's, seven and eight cents.

Anthony Bros. Honey Co., Apalachicola, Fla.

NEW CROP WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

Henry Stewart, Prophetstown, Ill.

FOR SALE—New Comb and Extracted Honey. H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, Ohio.

HONEY FOR SALE—All kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey & Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich Street, New York.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY in 60-lb. cans at 8c lb. Write for prices on large quantities. Sample 15c.

F. W. Summerfield, Grand Rapids, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fancy extracted white clover honey in new 60-lb. cans and 10-lb. pails. Write your needs. Sample 10c.

E. J. Baxter, Nauvoo, Ill.

WHITE CLOVER comb and extracted honey.

Earl Baker, Genoa, Illinois.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONEY in 60-lb. cans. J. F. Moore, Tiffin, Ohio.

NEW CROP white extracted, case or ton lots. Sample ten cents.

Harry C. Kirk, Armstrong, Iowa.

FANCY NEW CROP white clover extracted honey. Kalona Honey Co., Kalona, Iowa.

FANCY ILLINOIS CLOVER HONEY. New 60's. Elmer Luebeck, Elwood, Illinois.

LIGHT AMBER HEARTSEASE-GOLDEN-ROD in new 60's, 7c; amber 6c.

E. S. Miller, Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Extracted honey in 60-lb. cans.

Henry Hettel, Marine, Ill.

ALMOST WATER WHITE MANGROVE honey in new sixties. Also amber honey.

Peter W. Sowinski, Fort Pierce, Florida.

EXTRA WHITE EXTRACTED honey in new 60's, 8c; buckwheat 7c.

F. J. Smith, Castalia, Ohio.

FINE CLOVER HONEY \$8.40 per case.

Edw. Klein, Gurnee, Ill.

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY in new 60's.

Goshen Honey Farms, Goshen, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Finest quality comb honey, fancy, \$4; number one, \$3.50; wrapped or cartons 5c extra. White extracted 8c; amber 7c. N. B. Querin, Bellevue, Ohio.

DARK BUCKWHEAT honey extracted. \$4 can. Andrew Mahay, Johnstown, N. Y.

WHITE CLOVER comb and extracted in 60-lb. cans. C. Holm, Genoa, Ill.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—Extracted Honey. Send sample and price delivered to T. W. Burleson & Son, Waxahachie, Texas.

WANTED—Car lots honey; also beeswax, any quantity. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—White and Light Amber Honey. Carlots or less. Clover Blossom Honey Co., 712 Kossuth St., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—White and light amber extracted honey. Also comb. Prairie View Apiaries, 2005 Fullerton, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Comb and extracted honey.

Schultz Honey Co., Ripon, Wisconsin.

CASH PAID FOR COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY. Mail samples and best price.

C. W. Aepler Company, Oconomowoc, Wis.

WAX worked into comb foundation, accepted in trade for supplies or bought. Write for our proposition and shipping tags.

Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED—All dark grades of honey.

C. Jankowski, Russell, Ill.

FOR SALE

BIG REDUCTION on 10-fr. complete comb honey supers; slotted bottom bar frames; one-stem steam knives; Watertown and All Wood covers; 10-fr. bottom boards; Modified Dadant hives, supers, frames, etc.—Write Smith's Bee Supply, Box 603, Billings, Montana.

HIGH WINDS COMING. Bee Prepared. Install Whitehouse Bee-Tight Hive Cover Holder and feel secure—15c each. See October "ad." R. S. Whitehouse, 375 LaGrange St., West Roxbury, Mass.

FOR SALE—Apiary equipment of late J. M. Davis. Large quantity, cheap.

Box 305, Spring Hill, Tenn.

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT bees on cash or share basis, with house and small place. Write L. T. Baker, Glomawr, Ky.

WANTED—Job to clean up equipment with American foulbrood.

A. Pastian Brandon, South Dakota.

SUPPLIES

PORTER BEE ESCAPES save honey, money, avoid stings; faster most efficient. Sample 15c. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Ill.

BEST QUALITY bee supplies, attractive prices, prompt shipment. Illustrated catalog on request. We take beeswax in trade for bee supplies. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp.

The Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

SAVE QUEENS. Saffin cages now 15c. Ten for \$1.00.

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—Queen mailing cages. Material, workmanship and service all guaranteed. Write for quantity prices.

Hamilton Bee Supply Co., Almont, Mich.

BEST QUALITY soft white pine Hoffman frames \$30.00 per thousand. Complete line of bee supplies manufactured by us. All prices the lowest. Free catalog.

The Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Ky.

DAIRY GOATS

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Dept. 601, Fairbury, Nebraska. Monthly magazine, 25c yearly, 5 months 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS

WITH THE AID of a well known candy company we can now supply Handel's Honey Bars wholesale and retail. Send \$1.25 for 24 bars postpaid. Valley View Apiaries, Chas. D. Handel, Prop., Savannah, Ill.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper, 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, Royston, Herts, England.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES — All styles; 150 illustrations. Tells you the type to build for your particular locality. Secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "Inland." Send 25c.

Inland Poultry Journal, Spencer, Indiana.

HAVE YOU any Bee Journals or bee books published previous to 1900 you wish to dispose of? If so, send us a list. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

PASTE for tin or glass at 10c per gallon. Send two dimes for recipe.

Lewis Syverud, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

It Might Apply

The theory that a man should not try to know too much is not exactly in line with modern philosophy, but it was a common theme with earlier writers. The following is from the early 17th century:

Hast thou found honey? Eate so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be filled therewith and vomit it.

Hast thou found the sweetness of understanding? Take heed thou desirest not to know more than thou oughtest to know, lest while thou seekest to understand the highest wisdom, beyond thy abilities, thou losest the knowledge of that which thou didst thoroughly understand.

—W. H. Hull.

To Fasten Down A Small Extractor

Use a hook over the top edge. Have a ring or loop on the lower end of the hook. Pass a wire through the loop. Bring the ends of the wire down to the platform. Put an iron ring or an old chain link over the ends of the wire and on up to the hook.

Fasten the ends of the wire to the platform about ten inches apart. Slide the ring link down until the wire is tight. Put three such anchors on the machine.

The wire should be about the size of a six penny nail and may have a loop twisted in the ends to hook over the head of a screw in the platform. This anchor can be taken off and attached again quicker than a turn buckle. I have used it four seasons.

Frank Noel,
Pennsylvania.

—ABJ—

Honey-Bee Twins

The "Honey-bee Twins" as they are called in Yakima, came to town the other day. They are not twins but brothers and almost identical down to the last whisker. They are J. W. Oldham, 78, and R. H. Oldham, 70, of White Swan, close to the mountains and not far from Yakima.

They say, "We have 275 colonies of bees." The younger brother reported as they stopped at a local bank to deposit their season's earnings. "Our yield wasn't as good as it might have been."

The brothers are beloved characters in Yakima. They come to town in their work-scarred overalls, identical blue jumpers, and tattered straw hats set at the same angle on their heads. Each has a full set of fine yellow whiskers.

I. L. Neill,
Washington.

—ABJ—

Honey Stored in Jar

I note the search for something new. My bees have performed a new stunt by storing honey in a jar as they do in a section. I am sending you one.

[It was all right. Honey in a jar made there by the bees. A slow process probably and I doubt if people would buy it or pay much more for it than for a good chunk honey pack. Nevertheless it is novel.]

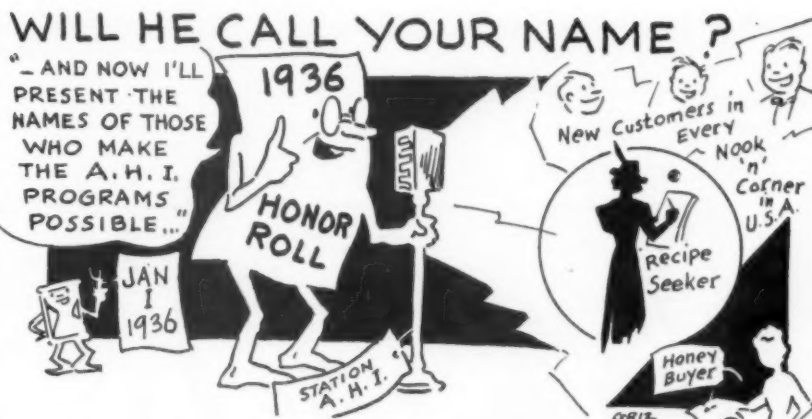
B. Chellberg,
California.

—ABJ—

Honey Abroad

Considerable comb honey is being marketed abroad this year, especially to England and Scotland according to Mr. Ball of the Superior Honey Company. A better comb honey market is expected next year.

Glen Perrins,



It's Time to Publish Another

HONOR ROLL!

How would you like to be listed? If you will check the coupon below and return it with your membership at once, you will secure classified advertising. ▲ ▲ ▲

American Honey Institute

Madison, Wisconsin

Of course I want to be on the Institute Honor Roll, not only because of the personal advertising I secure, but because I believe your work helps sell MY honey. Here's my membership and listing.

Name _____

Address _____

CLASS (Check One)

<input type="checkbox"/> Producer	<input type="checkbox"/> Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Salesman	<input type="checkbox"/> Breeder
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Specialist	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Dealer	<input type="checkbox"/> Association



CHRISTMAS SEALS FIGHT
TUBERCULOSIS

PLEASE BUY AND USE THEM

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We have a complete stock of Glass Jars and Tin Containers of all sizes and can make prompt shipments from our stock or direct from the factory.

Write for our Honey Container price list.

A. H. Rusch & Son Co., Reedsville, Wisconsin

Have you sent a donation to the
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Do your beekeeping friends sub-
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Package Bees and Queens

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Service - Satisfaction

Trade Agreement Prices. Write for
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VICTOR APIARIES :: KYLE, TEXAS

Steam Uncapping Plane



Fig. 10:

Dear Sirs: I have uncapped
this year with your uncapping
plane 100 tons of honey.
I am satisfied that this
machine is the best one on
the market for this work. We
are able to uncap as much
honey and more than we can with the steam
knife or power knife. It is not as hard on
the wrist as the hand knife. The power knife is more
dangerous and on warm combs it cuts almost to the mid-
rib which leaves you with combs that are not much bet-
ter than foundation. With your plane we are able to cut
whatever depth we wish. Yours very truly, J. D. BEALS.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

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Austrian Queens

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PURE ITALIAN QUEENS—Stock Im-
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Pure Italian queens, bred from mothers
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amber honey at attractive prices. Pack-
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THRIFTY

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Three-Banded Italians

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A FULL LINE OF BEE SUPPLIES

PACKAGE BEE SHIPPERS

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NO SECOND GROWTH CYPRESS LUMBER."

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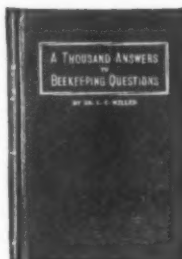
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The Postscript

GOSSIP ABOUT THE OFFICE
IN THE MAKING OF THE MAGAZINE



Letters continue to come which support my contention that button-bush is a good honey plant. Robert E. Foster, Apiary Inspector of Florida, writes as follows: "There are sections of Florida where the button-bush grows abundantly, and I, personally, have seen the bees working it very heavily, and gathering a surplus of honey. This honey was light colored, heavy bodied, and had a very pleasing flavor. There are numbers of beekeepers in this state who have secured good crops of honey from the button-bush."

Well, Wilder, (August Postscript) you seem to stand alone in thinking that button-bush is of little value to the bees.

G. H. Cale who has my old job of putting the Bee Journal together each month, is losing that school boy appearance. As he gains in weight and adds a few grey hairs he assumes more of the attitude of a venerable school master. Glory is a washout as a subject for the photographer. We have sent him out to get a photo on numerous occasions but never has the result been anything to brag about. We have to thank Dr. Park for snapping him unaware and thus giving us the opportunity to introduce him to our readers with that million dollar smile which won for him his wife.

H. E. Weisner, of Tucson, Arizona, writes that the honeyflow in his locality closed before the end of May, the earliest in his experience, and that since that time the bees have not gathered enough to meet current needs. The flow ended with mesquite and catsclaw still in full bloom with no satisfactory explanation of the sudden check. Numerous other reports have come to us where flowers suddenly stopped yielding nectar with no very good reason as far as the beekeeper could see. We still have something to learn about our sources of nectar.

Mr. Weisner sends some very interesting pictures from the desert in which he lives. One of the most interesting days in all my travels was spent with him in getting acquainted with the desert wild life and learning something of the peculiar conditions which the beekeeper must meet in that strange region. Long periods of time without rain is the usual and expected thing in that locality and drought is no stranger there.

Leon Newton, of Orchard, Nebraska, reports the worst season in fifty years and says there is not a pound of honey to extract from his bees and that it will be necessary to double up many colonies to provide enough reserve for winter. With this, the third successive season of failure, conditions are a bit discouraging. Newton spends his winters in Florida and makes the trip south in October in order to miss the uncertain weather of late fall.

Lewis Lawrence, of Wahpeton, North Dakota, reports a late flow which came in September after he had extracted his main crop. He says he never knew the honeyflow to last so long. In September sweet clover was still blooming and goldenrod was yielding for the first time in three years. Incidentally he tells of bees gathering pollen from Russian thistle which reminds us of the wild agitation which prevailed about forty years ago at the time when Russian thistle was first becoming known in the Northwest. Apparently this weed has not proved to be the serious pest which was feared when first it came.

Lawrence recommends LePage's liquid glue for fastening cellophane wrappers on section honey. A twenty cent jar will fasten from 250 to 300 wrappers and they stay where you want them.

The second season with the cooperative disease experiment is closed and the bees are ready for winter. We have had bon fires which would gladden the heart of

the most hard boiled burning enthusiast. Those colonies which were unable to recover from foulbrood have been burned, and it takes some fire to burn heavy combs of honey.

We have a number of colonies which recovered last year and which have remained disease free through the second season. Several have superseded their queens and still remain clean. These we are saving for next summer's work since it is the plan to continue with the experiment until we have determined the value of this disease resistant stock.

At the Iowa beekeepers' convention to be held at Ames, November 11, 12 and 13, Dr. Park will give a complete report of the summer's work and he will have an interesting story to tell. He has pictures showing just what happened in the hives.

A sample of persimmon honey received from J. C. Elliott of Columbus, Kansas, is of very fine quality. It is amber in color and has a delightful flavor. My three-year-old grandson, David, was especially appreciative of this honey spread on his bread. Elliott reports that his honey from this source is usually mixed with blackberry, but that blackberry failed this season. He added a note of interest to the effect that persimmon yields but little nectar in eastern Texas while it is one of the best sources in his section of Kansas.

Mr. Elliott also comments on surplus honey from dandelion which he describes as "pale yellow color with strong flavor and granulated rapidly." He says that he considers it good honey but that others think it terrible. I rather agree with Elliott that dandelion does produce good honey, although it is of strong flavor and one would hardly care to eat it in large quantity as he would honey of milder taste.

It is strange how those who are accustomed only to mild honeys react to those of stronger flavor and darker color. Recent investigations indicate that the dark honey contains more minerals and is therefore better as an article of diet than the very light honey.

FRANK C. PELLETT.



GLORY